The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II, NO. 222, BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Ades with	Tons.
Sept.				
26th ..	Morea	11000	— —	—
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000	— —	—
10th ..	Maloja	12500	— —	—
17th ..	Caledonia	8000	— —	—
24th ..	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ..	India	8000	— —	—
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th ..	Arabia	8000	— —	—
21st ..	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
28th ..	Egypt	8000	— —	—
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	12500
12th ..	Persia	8000	— —	—
19th ..	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ..	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	—	—

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	17th Sept.	30th Sept.
Rangoon Maru	T. Nomura	5142	4th Oct.	16th Oct.
Kiria Maru	B.	3808	18th ..	30th ..
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	4965	1st Novr.	13th Novr.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	
LIVE STOCK	

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
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(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

88 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about:	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&O	8250	3rd Feb.	— —
City of Glasgow A&O	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&O	7474	3rd March.	— —
City of Paris A&O	9339	15th ..	17th March
City of Lahore A&O	6947	24th ..	....
Trafford Hall A&O	5321	— —	29th March
City of Manchester A&O	5551	31st March.	— —
City of Nagpur A&O	7500	12th April	14th April
City of Cairo A&O	—	21st ..	— —
City of Benares A&O	6984	— —	27th ..
City of Marseilles A&O	8250	8th May	10th ..
City of Poona A&O	7474	7th June	— —

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st. class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	433	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	662
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH.
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,,	19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalny)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Fankow	Lyons	
Harbin	Fengtien	San Francisco
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Shanghai
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LHASA, 2184 Fri. 25th Sept. *6 a.m. Direct.
LINGA, 2,185 Mon. 28th Sept. 11 a.m., †P. B. D. and C. M.

*or on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERA.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kasara" 1,195 tons, on Thursday 24th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A steamer to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.

Bombay.

22nd September 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R. D., R. N. R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Masallia	5091	J Thomson	21st .. ..
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ..
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st .. ..

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388		9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th .. ..
S.S. Masallia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March ..
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ..
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R. N. R.	15th April ..
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ..
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May ..
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ..

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	....

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

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Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

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Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

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FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
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Ag. Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Three-fourths of all the sickness is caused by constipation. Regular habits bring good health. Kasagra regulates the bowels and cures constipation. Tastes so good you'd never think it was medicine unless someone told you so. 180—D5

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"

Fort, BOMBAY.

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(SCOTLAND.)

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B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
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NOTE—A special discount of **20** per cent will be allowed to all proceeding on active service.

In the days of Joshua there was no need for watches for he controlled the Time-Giving Planets, but to-day, in time of War, Officers and men have to depend on watches for accurate time.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

We have been suppliers of watches for use in time of War, for the past half century nearly, and it is back to **The Afghan War** that we can trace our name as being the original suppliers of **The Campaign Pocket Watch.** A strong, durable and accurate marker of time, whose name other dealers have since thought fit to borrow, thus sincerely flattering us.

Price of our original Campaign Watch is Nickel Rs. 25; Silver Crystal face Rs. 35; Hunting or Half-hunting Rs. 45. Gold Rs. 200. Half hunting Rs. 225; Hunting Rs. 235.

MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

The best handy timekeeper for Officers of all grades when on active service is **The Military Model Wrist Watch.** Round in shape and protected by a leather wristlet, it can be referred to quickly, and unlike the **Fancy Wristlet Watches** which sit on straps and are ornamentally suitable for private life, this model is essentially strong and it is impermeable to rain, dust or perspiration which attacks the polished steel parts. The ordinary wrist watches are quite suitable for District work but **The Military Model** is **THE WATCH** for **WAR** use being **DURABLE** and **ACCURATE** under extreme climatic conditions.

Nickel Rs. **32**, Silver Rs. **37-8**, Gold Rs. **160.**

THE "IDEAL" WATCH.

May be termed an open watch. It looks neat, light and attractive; sits close on the wrist and is the watch **par excellence** of its kind on the point of quality.

Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8. Gold Rs. 160.

THE IMPERMEABLE WATCH.

Gives you protection from rain, dust, perspiration because it has a screw out movement. Obviates risk of every kind.

Silver Rs. **40**, Gold Rs. **125.**

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The enviable record attained by the Waltham Watch Company is an absolute guarantee against any defect of material or construction.

Silveroid Rs. **40**, Silver Rs. **47-8**, Rolled-Gold Rs. **60.**

For any of the abovementioned watches fitted with luminous figures and hands Rs. **10** extra.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & Coy., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities. Marriage Dowries for Daughters, **Educational Incomes** for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurances.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
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Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
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Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE:—

The Company is prepared to stand surety for **Government** and **Municipal** Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

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17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE:—PRINCIPAL DAVAR can be seen daily by students and parents interested in Commercial Education. 80, Esplanade Road. 3876

ENGLISH dessert APPLES, Rs. 3/8 WALNUTS, Rs. 3/- 9lbs. nett. by V. P. parcel post, all charges included. Apply to Captain BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Punjab. 3690

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 839

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO Ltd, Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc, Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED SIX LADY TYPISTS and SIX LADY SHORTHAND TYPISTS to apply immediately to Box No. 885, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3887

WANTED.—FURNITURE etc., purchased wholesale or retail for reasonable prices. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3736

WANTED a trained nurse for Dufferin Hospital, Bareilly. Pay Rs. 75, rising by biennial increments of Rs. 5, to Rs. 90, with free quarters.
Apply with copies of testimonials to CIVIL SURGEON, Bareilly. 2532

WANTED an experienced Mechanic Fitter, who should also be a Competent Turner. Only practical hand should apply by 1st October, 1914, to SUPERINTENDENT, Faridkot State, stating age, caste, residence, qualifications, length of experience and terms required. 2544.

WANTED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for CIVIL HOSPITAL, SECUNDERABAD.—One Female. Pay Rs. 50 with quarters. One Male. Pay according to grade. Applications to be sent to the MEDICAL OFFICER, Civil Hospital, Secunderabad, 2543

WANTED HEALTH OFFICERS on Rs. 300—20—500 a month. Applicants must possess a British Diploma of Public Health. Application will be received by the Undersigned up to the 30th September, 1914.
E. C. HARE, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner,
Bihar and Orissa.
Ranchi, the 19th August, 1914.

WANTED a Naib Diwan, pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 according to qualifications, for the Narsingarh State in Central India. Persons thoroughly competent in the Judicial, Revenue and Settlement branches of administration and well versed in English, Hindi and Urdu, should apply with copies of testimonials stating age, caste and other qualifications, to the DIWAN, Narsingarh State, Central India. 2552

WANTED for 2 years a Head Clerk for the Shikarpur Municipal Office, on probation for 6 months, who must understand Typing, Office routine and Accounts and must be capable of translating from Sindhi to English. Salary Rs. 50 p.m. rising to Rs. 60 with an annual increment of Rs. 2—Apply to ASSISTANT COLLECTOR and PRESIDENT, SHIKARPUR, MUNICIPALITY, with copies of certificates and testimonials.
J. BECK, Captain,
Chief Officer and Engineer,
2557 Shikarpur Municipality.

WANTED a 2nd class Health Officer on Rs. 150-10-300 per mensem, subject to the terms laid down in Government Resolution, No. 4099 of 28th May, 1913, for the Shikarpur Municipality. The candidate must state age and credentials and he must have passed for B., B.S. examination. Applications should reach the ASSISTANT COLLECTOR and PRESIDENT, SHIKARPUR MUNICIPALITY, before 15th October 1914 with testimonials.
J. BECK, Captain,
Chief Officer and Engineer,
2550 Shikarpur Municipality.

WANTED.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA—Required COMPLETE SET of last Edition. Write particulars to Mr. DADIBA DALAL, 1, New Marine Lines, Bombay. 3884

WANTED—Overseer for our Marble Works at Makrana, Rajputana. Duties to collect and oversee labour. Pay up to Rs. 100, according to qualifications.—Apply MARTIN & Co., 6 & 7, Clive Street Calcutta. 2553

WANTED from October 3rd, a Science Master for the Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow, a Trained graduate preferred.
Salary Rs. 75-5-100.—Apply PRINCIPAL Colvin Taluqdars School, Lucknow. 2519

WANTED a graduate for the P. B. HIGH SCHOOL JAMKHANDI, as an ASSISTANT TEACHER ON Rs. 35 a month Apply to the undersigned with testimonials.
K. B. MOGHE,
State Karbhari,
Jamkhandi (S. M. C.)
Jamkhandi, 15th September, 1914. 3881

FOR SALE.

TENTS.—40lbs. officers and 80lbs. Officers Tents can be supplied at once in any number by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories. Rs 300, no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

AMMUNITION BOOTS.—Boots for British and Native Troops and Boots and Shoes for Followers can be supplied immediately in any quantity by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

FOR SALE—GOOD BARGAINS.—Brand new standard writer, latest Fox Typewriters No. 24, with accessories etc., at a very reasonable price.
One Hammond typewriter No. 12 in best order, a new brand machine used only for about six months. Apply to P. O. Box No. 824 Bombay 3849

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water-cooled engine with zenith carburretor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—25 H. P. PAIGE MOTOR CAR 1913 pattern, has been in use for 14 months.
In excellent running order, a reliable car. Cost, new, Rs. 4,250.
Price, Rs. 3,000.
Apply to MAJOR J. L. MEYER,
9, Victoria Road,
Ghorpuri, Poona. 3883

FOR SALE.—Owner going on Service—15 H. P. HUMBER CAR, four cylinders, 5-seated, in excellent condition, fully fitted up, new acetylene head lamps, good tyres. Price Rs. 2,500 or offer.
D. B. 570 RIFLE by Rigby, hammers, 3 inch case, proved for modified cordite, very accurate, in case. Price Rs. 250, or offer.
S. B. 450-400 falling block RIFLE, by Army and Navy, very accurate and powerful, in case. Price Rs. 200, or offer.
Both the above in very good condition. Apply to COLONEL BADDELEY 14, Queen's Gardens, Poona. 2560

FOR SALE.—Owner leaving India.—14-16 H. P. DARRACQ CAR. 4-seated. In good running order. New acetylene head lamps. Complete Price Rs. 1,500.
GREY ARAB polo pony, My Luck, aged W. I. T. C. Believed absolutely sound, Rs. 500.
B. W. M. Mermaid, good trapper and and track. Carries a lady. Perfect manners. Rs. 300 to kind home.
C. B. M. Sheila, aged, I. P. A. C. Believed absolutely sound. Good polo pony. Rs. 600.
Blick Typewriter. In very good condition. Rs. 40.
The above to be sold cheaply for immediate sale. Offers considered. Apply
CAPTAIN FORREST,
2559 Ahmednagar.

TO BE LET

TO LET FIRST FLOOR OF MARINE HOUSE, Marine Lines, No. 21. Apply Mrs. Karaka, on ground floor. 3869

TO LET.—LARGE ROOM FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED. Verandah Bathroom attached. Electric Lights and Fans. "WHITE HOUSE," Top Floor Apollo Bunder. 3891

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER understand that the cargo of the "FRANZ FERDINAND" will probably be wholly discharged during the course of the next two or three days. It is also understood that the shed accommodation in the Alexandra Dock is not sufficient to store the whole of the cargo and it is therefore considered advisable that consignors who may wish to take charge of their goods should approach the Collector of Customs in the matter without delay and produce such documents, proving their right to the cargo, as the Collector may require.
By order of the Committee,
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
3892 Secretary.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 28th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 21st September 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS LANDED PROPERTIES AT BOMBAY, MAHIM, RANDHER (IN SURAT ZILLA) AND AT RANGOON, ALSO IN THE SHARES STATED IN THE MORTGAGE-DEED.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Abdullabhoy Khakibhoy, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY TUESDAY the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay the right, title and interest of Mr. Abdullabhoy Khakibhoy in his properties mentioned in the mortgage-deed, dated 14th day of July 1905 and made between Ahmed Esmail Munshi of the one part and Abdulla Khakibhoy of the other part.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned at their office No. 16 Apollo Street Fort Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW-DESIGNED HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD-FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO, SEWING MACHINE, GLASSWARE, PLATED-WARE AND CROCKERYWARE &c.
On SUNDAY, the 27th SEPTEMBER 1914, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.). Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Mr. Jassawala's bungalow, opposite to Chowna House, near the Railway Station, Grant Road, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, consisting of elegant and stylish chesterfield sofas, handsome John Robert's patterns side-boards, sliding dining tables, high back English style dining chairs, single and double mirrored door almyrahs, drawing-room sets sofas and chairs of artistic designs, corner and side cabinets, clothes and gown presses, clothes baskets, reclining sofas, rocking chairs, marble topped round and octagon tables, writing dressing and washhand tables, chiffoneers, chest of drawers, Singer's sewing machine, ebonywood sweet-toned cottage piano, Brussels carpet, new designed wooden centre pole bedsteads, revolving top lady's writing tables, best quality platedware, crockeryware and glassware, table ornaments lamps and copper utensils, etc.
The property of an European gentleman proceeding to Europe.
The above will be on view 4 days before sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1283.

NOTICE.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers beg to inform the public that they hold their usual weekly sales every Tuesday, where they sell furniture, piece goods and other sundry goods on very reasonable commission. Enquiries about wholesale sales solicited. Prompt attention and best results guaranteed.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers beg to inform the public that they will on and from the 29th instant sell Horses, Carriages, Motorcars, Bicycles, at Rampart Row (near the Church and behind the Royal Museum) near the offices of Messrs. VOLKART BROS. ON EVERY TUESDAY, at 2-30 p.m., S. T.

SALE at 3 p.m., TO-DAY.
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, the following:—
Furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, glass door book cases, writing and dressing tables, glass show cases single and double glass and panel door almiras, marble top tables, tiled teapoys, and hatstands, glass screens, wall brackets, &c.
Property of a Parsee gentleman:—
1 iron safe by Milner, and 2 almiras.
By order of the Office concerned:—
1 clito hand camera stereoscopic camera with lense and slide and stand complete.
By order of the concerned:—
Hitchcock lamps, icebox, iron safe with Chubb locks, typewriters, &c.
By order of the consigners:—
3 bentwood rocking chairs.
AT 4 P.M., (S.T.)
Several gent's cycles by different makers.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24, 26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY TUESDAY, THE 22ND SEPTEMBER, COMMENCING AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN ELECTRIC GOODS, CONTRACTORS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1914, commencing at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in godown in Bank Street, Fort, near the Bank of Bombay and next to our Auction Rooms (where the kit has been removed for the convenience of sale) by order of the concerned who has purchased the entire stock in trade of the Bombay Electric Stores, comprising:—
Electric lamp holders, bundles of electric wires, porcelain clips, main switches, electric bulb lamps of different volts, iron, T's naples, elbows, bents, couplings, brackets, ceiling plates, ring holders, insulators, big lot of iron wire, tubes of various sizes, porcelain tubes, resistant lamps, lamp shades, bracket holders, hooks, volt meter, amp. meter, plug cut outs, arc lamps switches, key cut outs, etc., etc., too numerous to detail.
The above is on view.
J. S. MODY, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd Sept., 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
In accordance with Sections 38 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1876, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Customs House, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1914, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:
Methylated spirit: wood Naptha and antiseptic wood preservative: perfumery: iron screws: Earthenware: empty bottles: Electric meters: Biscuits: Ghee: Machinery: advertising matter: Vernacular books: window glass: cotton piece goods: Church silver and brass articles: Earthenware tiles: Hoop iron: galvanized sheets: Old clothings and furniture: bags broken tiles: coffee: sagoo flour: betelnuts: castor seed: muth: Gram: paint coal tar: cement: large quantity steel bars: planks and various other articles.
Also at 4 p.m., at the abovementioned place by order of the Collector of Customs, Bombay.
A large quantity of dunnage wood, ex. s. s. "Rheinfels."
MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1914.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING PRESS MACHINES.
THIS DAY TUESDAY the 22nd September, at 3 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Bocarro & Co., sell at Elphinstone Circle, near their own auction room, by Public Auction:—
1 english litho printing machine by G. Mann & Co., for demy size with all the accessories.
1 german litho printing machine by Huco Koch for Royal size with all the accessories.
1, 4 crown type printing machine by Dawson & Co., with all the accessories.
At their own auction room at 4 p.m.
By order of the concerned:—
1 entirely new sterio press demy-folio size with all the accessories.
1 english super-royal hand'press, Hopkinson's Pattern.
A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale and the goods taken delivery within 3 days from the date of sale.
D'LAL & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

B. E. S. OLD BOYS'
DANCE
(Proceeds in aid o the War Fund)
IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON
FRIDAY, OCT. 9TH, 1914.
TICKETS:
(One Gentleman and two Ladies) Rs. 3-0.
One Lady .. .. „ 1-8.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform „ 1-8.
Dancing: From 9-30 p.m. to 2-30 a.m.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
MR. T. M. EVANS, Headmaster, B. E. S. High School, (*Chairman*),
MR. A. L. GRENSELL, (*Hon. Treasurer*).
MR. H. M. ROBBINS, (*Hon. Secretary*).
MESSRS. ASHTON, RILEY, A. C. ROBBINS, BROWN AND REED.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
On Wednesday
September 23rd, 9-30 p. m.
Under the distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and the Vice-Patronage of H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief, General Officer Commanding, and of the Officers of the Garrison Regiments.
A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
(the proceeds of which will be given to H. E. The Governor's War Fund) will be presented by
"THE PICTURESQUES"
assisted by Dr. Faulkner and other leading amateurs.
New Songs!
New Dances!
New Business!!!
Full Orchestra!!!
Book the Date. Popular Price
Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
28th September 9-30 p. m. (S.T.)
Under the Patronage and presence of
His Excellency Lord Willingdon
In aid of the
IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.
The Parsi Amateurs' Chummery
PRESENT
"ZOHAKI DORE"
Plan is now open at
B. PESTONJI & Co.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Methyloids are the most economical as well as the best medicine because they cure quickly, save loss of time from business and have no bad effects. Try them. 180—C 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
THIS WEEK.
THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY.
Under the patronage of THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON and on behalf of the Women's Branch of the Imperial Fund.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C. PRESENT
THE MAGISTRATE.
A farce in 3 acts by A. W. Pinero.
CAST.—Mrs Street, Mrs. Worgan, Miss Ginn, Miss Warden, Messrs Aithen, Berey, Binning, Dodds, Hardy Hastings, Hughes, Hunt, Sharpe and Captain Simpson.
During the intervals ALABASTER, the GREAT MYSTIC, will tell fortunes in his Tent of Mystery. Fortunes of all kinds and prices.
The Refreshment Bar will be in charge of Capt Rigby R. A. M. C. assisted by Mesdames Deane, Turner Laing, Stevenson, Wilson Winter, and others: and Captains Arundel Noyes, Stevenson Messrs Bisseker, Turner Laing, Wilson and others. Usual Prices
The Cigarette and Sweet Divan in charge of Miss Violet Frampton.
Programme and Buttonhole sellers Mesdames Graham, Hawtrey, Lang, Sandford and the Misses Demsteville, Nicholson, Street, and Wilson,
SATURDAY NIGHT under the special patronage and presence of MAJOR—GENERAL GORRINGE C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and the Officers of the Garrison.
Reserved Seats: Stall's Rs. 5 Balcony Rs. 2
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free to the gallery half price elsewhere
Box office at Messrs S Rose & Co.

Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. LADY WILLINGDON,
The Parsi Imperial Dramatic Co.
will stage their
HOOR-I-ARAB
ONLY FOR LADIES
on
Wednesday, 30th September 3-30 p.m.
at the
EMPIRE THEATRE.
Tickets to be had at 4, Waterloo Mansions or Mrs. Cassumali Jafferbhai, 11, Curfe Parade.
Stage Box, Rs. 25; Other Boxes Rs. 20 each
Rs. 5. 3. 2, 1.
Ladies servants, 8 as.
The proceeds of the day will go towards Women's Branch of the Imperial Indian War and Relief Fund.

FOR THE WAR-RELIEF-FUND.
TUESDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1914.
Under the distinguished patronage and immediate presence of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR AND LADY WILLINGDON.
A NEW URDU PLAY.
"KHURSHID-I-ALAM"
Adaptative from "A WOMAN'S REVENGE" will be staged at the BALLIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE, Tardeo, at 9-30 p.m. (St. Time) on Tuesday, the 22nd September, in presence of Their Excellencies.
Entire proceeds will be given to Lady Willingdon's War-Relief-Fund.
Rates of admission have been fixed as under:—Orchestra, Rs. 10, 7, and 5. Dress Circle Rs. 3. 2nd Class Rs. 2.
Tickets may be had on the premises.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 127
Our Grand "Entente" Programme.
HANDS ACROSS THE SEAS.
Famous Stories from English, French and Russian History.
A Great Historical Drama in 2 Parts.
A TUDOR PRINCESS
Being a stirring Romance of the Times of Henry VIII
Featuring the famous actress MISS MARY FULLER.
THE VICTORIA CROSS
A stirring story of the Crimean War, showing one of the most famous events in English History.
New series, No. 5
Full of interesting and topical matters.
Better than ever.
ANIMATED CARTOONS
3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

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CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN?

LEON KENDAL

THE WORLD-RENOWNED **ASTROLOGER** AND **PALMIST**

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL (Suite 352.) BOMBAY

Consultation hours 9 to 5 daily, and by correspondence

THE GRAPHIC (London) says:—"His delineations are nothing short of marvellous."

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"One Star"
"Two Star"
"Three tar"
"XO" Liqueur.

BRANDIES.

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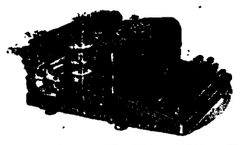
Rs. 225 only



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Over 150,000 "Empires" IN DAILY USE.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 20.

S.S. Mashobra	Brooks	Calcutta	Sept. 12.
S.S. Querimba	Willsher	Rangoon	Aug. 26.
S.S. Bassano	Boxhall	Middlerborough	July 30
S.S Masunda	Risk	Madras	Sept. 8

Sept. 21.

S.S. Lawoe	Wheeler	Jedah
S.S. Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	Kobe

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 21.

S.S. Linga — Cutbush — Karachi

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday.

S.S. Ocean — Christiansen — Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yestreday.

Steamer Lawoe — for — Jeddah
" Saigon Maru — for — Kobe, etc.

S.S. Mashobra:—The steamer Mashobra, 5,268 tons, Captain Brocks, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta which port she had left on September 12th with ballast.

S.S. Querimba:—The B. J. S. N. Company's steamer Querimba, 4,933 tons, Captain H. J. Willsher, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon which port she had left on August 26th with a general cargo and one passenger.

S.S. Bassano:—The Wilson Line steamer Bassano, 2,762 tons, Captain J. Boxhall, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Middlesborough which port she had left on July 30th with a general cargo.

S.S. Masunda:—The steamer Masunda, 3,197 tons, Captain J. A. D. Risk, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Madras which port she had left on September 8th with ballast.

S.S. Lawoe:—The steamer Lawoe, 1,817 tons, Captain H. Wheiler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Saigon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Saigon Maru, 3,811 tons, Captain T. Yamaguchi arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S.S. Ocean:—The steamer Ocean 2,459 tons, Captain T. L. Christiansen, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 19th instant.

S.S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru, left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 20th instant.

S.S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia outward bound passed Suez on the 19th instant, and is due here on the morning of the 30th instant.

Monday, September 20.

V. DOCK.

SHED STEAMER		CAPT.	AGENTS
2 Sardar	Cokerill		P. G. S. N. & Co
3 Lindenfels	(Prize vessel)		Dock Manager
4 Prince	Genoa		G. Ferraro
5 Anatolia	Seaborne		W. & A. G. & Co
6 Bahrein	Roanet		Arab Steamer.
7 Colombo Maru	Sakamato		N. Y. K.
8 Kilchattan	Macmillan		L. Dreyfus & Co
9 Malta	Cockman		P. & O. S. N. & Co
10 & 11 Mudira	Hohman		M. M. & Co
12 & 13 Persia	Bradshaw		P. & O. S.N.Co.

H W P. D.

Saterngi	G. Mahomed	Bo. S N Co Ld.
Sabarmati	Sabudin	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.

M. W. D. D.

Pentakota	Stewart	M. M. & C

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Viemoor	Williams	Jee.Twandas Co
Aronda	Hirst	M. M. & Co
Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanic	Kock	T. M. & Co
Arankola	Alexander	M. M. & Co
Assouan	Cedar	
Angora	Learmount	M. M. & Co.
Aratoon Apcar	Walton	The Bombay & Co
Abbassieh	Findley	
Blake	Hill	
Bandra	Mandy	M. M. & Co
Bleamoor	Blakey	H. M. Scoster.
Begum	Park	T. M. & Co
Barjora	O'Connor	M. M. & Co
Birbera	Lewarchand	M. M. & Co
Bassano	Boxhall	J. F. & Co
Cape Antebes	Lockard	Texas & Co
Calchuss	Ridland	W. & A. G. & Co.
City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co
Chilka	Fenton	M. M. & Co
Clan Mackellar	Makepeace	J. M. & Co
Chakrata	Macadyen	M. M. & Co
Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
Dilwara	Ramage	M. M. & Co
Dewa	Evans	
Dunera	Dickinson	M. M. & C
Eurydas	Bignold	M. M. & Co
Elwa	Kelner	M. M. & Co
E. F. Ferdinand	Gardner	The Dock Manager
Frienfels	Hocking	Dock Manager
Fultala	Cave	M. M. & Co
Fresno	Glounal	Rubattino Line
Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co
Galvale	Hunter	W. A. G. Co
Gryfevale	Steel	J. F. & Co
Havildar	Oakeshott	T. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Hopecoe	Sandass	P. & O. S. N. Co
Helas	Maber	M. M. T. M. & Co
Islanda	Davidson	M. M. & Co
Ismalia	Evans	M. M. & Co
Kurmark	Contwer	Dock Manager
Karadeniz	Mourad	J. B. & F. S. N. Co
Knight Companion	Sage	T. M. & Co
Kratos	Hallburg	T. M. & Co
Leicestershire	Birkett	
Lookaley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Lawoe	Wheeler	D. D. M. K.
Manora	Morton	M. M. & Co
Meteor	Rammerscon	W. & A. G & Co
Masunda	Risk	
Mashobra	Brooks	
Nairung	Grant	T. M. & Co.
Perla	Exley	
Querimba	Willsher	M. M. & Co
Rena	Berg	W. & A. G. & Co
Rotenfels	Williams	Dock Manager
Rhodenfels	Jones	Dock Manager
Saida	Malcolmson	T. M. & Co
Rance	Wright	T. M. & Co
Seang Bee	Trairs	M. M.'s Co.
Seang choo	Groves	M. M. & Co
Scottish Monarch	Dalzell	W. & A. Y. & Co
Singu	Reid	S. W. & Co
Sildra	Brun	The Bombay Co
Subedar	Crabbin	Tbay & Co
Suruda	Bishop	M. M. & Co
Taroba	Adembrook	M. M. & Co
Thangwa	Irwin	M. M. & Co
Terilla	Swanson	M. M. & Co
Tilanda	Dalrdrch	M. M. & Co
Tocticlan	Pyle	
Tara	Hamlyn	M. M. & Co
Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co
Urlana	Tallent	M. & Co.
Varzine	Hamilton	Dock Manager
Vigo	Scabs	M. M. & Co.
Vaidera	Rova	J. F. & Co
Varela	Hodyson	M. M. & Co
Warkara	Thompson	Dock Manager
Wartenfels	(Prize vessel)	Dock Manager
Zoroastrian	Osborne	

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

KRATOS (s) 1,559 bales cotton, and 30,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

KRATOS (s) 18,000 cwts. rapeseed, 364 bales cotton, 7,200 cwts. linseed, 600 cwts. castor seed and 2,000 cwts. Mowra seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

PERSIA (s) 65 cwts. buffalo horns J. M. Rahimtulla.

FOR HULL.

VIGO (s) 1,389 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 3,240 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros. 526 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

SYDNEY (s) 990 cwts. linseed, John Fachiri; 2,050 bales cotton, Goddum and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

HESPERES (s) 7,300 tons manganese ore, J. Finley and Co.

FOR KOBE.

COLOMBO MARU (s) 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR MOJI.

COLOMBO MARU (s) 900 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR OSAKA.

COLOMBO MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 700 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

COLOMBO MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Lawoe from Jeddah, Agents Dadamia Khandwani.—15 bags gum, 1 bag almonds.

S. S. Saigon Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—65 cases glass bottles, 20 cases camphor oil, 193 cases refined camphor, 45 cases camphor powder, 390 cases cassia, 229 packages oil cake, 976 packages lubricating oil, 371 bags sago, 600 bags sago flour, 83 baskets gambier, 93 cases benjamine, 10 bags nutmegs, 876 bags betelnuts, 18 cases paper, 130 bales cotton goods, 5,889 pieces planks, 1,681 pieces sleepers.

S. S. Cape Antibes from Port Arthur, Agents The Texas Co.—55,000 cases kerosine oil, 845 barrels lubricating oil, 25 barrels grease.

TOWN PLANNING BILL.

VIEW OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

The Committee appointed by the Corporation, regarding the Bill for the making and execution of Town Planning Schemes have made their report in which they state that they have carefully considered the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, and recommend that Government be informed that the Corporation approve of the provisions of the revised Bill. They, however, add that the Corporation should express an opinion that in the case of the City of Bombay the President of the Tribunal of Appeal should be one of the Judges of the High Court.

Dr. M. C. Javle, in the course of a long minute, states that in his opinion the City of Bombay should be completely exempted from the operations of the Bombay Town Planning Act and therefore he strongly objects to the proviso to clause 1.

Zymole Trokeys strengthen the voice, preventing the irritation which follows a long strain on the vocal cords. They are invaluable to public speakers and singers. 180—6

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORK GUARANTEED

Dr. CARR, D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,

107, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

Hours 9 to 6. BOMBAY

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

In northwest India the burst of heavy rain has ended but, in north east India and Burma the monsoon has been fully active and scattered falls have occurred in the rest of the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur and east United Provinces; local in Bengal, Bihar, east Central Provinces Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, west United Provinces, Kashmir, Gujarat, west Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoy three inches, Moulmein one and half, Toungoo one, Minbu and Myitkyina one and half, Gauhati and Silchar two, Cherrapunji four, Mymensingh two, Jalpaiguri one and half, Benares, Allahabad and Cawnpore one, Seoni two, Pendra three, Bijapur and Gulbarga one and Bellary three.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Madras Deccan, south Hyderabad and United Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 21st September, 1914 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the southwest Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect in the submontane districts; night temperature is in excess at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Mainpuri has had 0.15 in., Cawnpore 1.07 in. and Allahabad 1.11 in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in slight defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in slight defect in east Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.26 in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in slight defect in Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.48 in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the south Bombay Deccan; Bijapur has had 1.24 in. and Belgaum 0.60 in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in the South Bombay Deccan but has decreased in the United and the Central Provinces and Gujarat and has ceased or been insignificant in the Punjab, the north Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the south-east Madras, Mysore and on the west coast of the Peninsula. It has been fairly general in the United Provinces, the south Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of the Madras Deccan, and local in Gujarat while only isolated showers have occurred in the Central Provinces.

A few showers may occur in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan, Hyderabad and the Central and United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 21st of September 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARRA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	?	?
Do. (17th)	94.3	74.6	91	..	..	..
Jask	94.4	83.9	83	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat	96.4	85.8	84	..	0.53	0.36
Do. (17th)	95.7	86.3	72	..	0.53	0.36
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.5	80.8	70	..	9.58	4.88
Rawalpindi	..	67.9	74	..	21.90	—0.13
Lahore	97.3	74.3	86	..	19.12	4.22
Sirsa	93.3	74.7	84	0.08	?	..
Ambala	77.7	71.1	93	..	?	..
Delhi	91.0	77.5	86	..	29.18	6.47
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.7	76.7	83	0.02	28.80	5.62
Mainpuri	87.3	75.3	91	0.15	23.82	1.54
Jhansi	89.6	77.0	80	..	24.86	—8.13
Cawnpore	88.8	74.9	88	1.07	28.32	—2.54
Allahabad	88.4	75.5	87	1.11	36.15	3.47
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	103.5	82.2	74	..	4.43	2.17
Karachi	86.6	79.0	91	..	6.85	0.72
Ajmer	87.0	75.2	82	..	18.74	0.18
Jaipore	90.2	73.8	78	..	23.97	2.75
Kotah	89.6	77.2	72	..	24.00	—0.77
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	89.8	76.2	76	..	11.25	—1.75
Dwarka	86.8	79.3	85	..	17.13	8.59
Veraval	81.9	78.3	86	..	26.57	9.84
Rajkot	87.4	73.6	88	..	34.11	9.30
Bhavnagar Para	89.6	74.4	88	..	38.38	19.12
Surat	84.3	76.6	91	0.26	59.33	18.59
Ahmedabad	90.0	75.8	86	0.01	39.33	10.88
Deesa	90.1	74.3	87	..	26.55	3.68
Neemuch	85.2	72.2	86	..	28.00	1.59
Indore	84.1	70.5	90	..	25.48	—3.62
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.8	74.3	85	..	46.04	—2.93
Saugor	85.4	71.3	89	..	32.11	—8.47
Hoshangabad	86.1	74.0	93	..	43.59	—0.12
Khandwa	88.0	73.0	80	..	29.13	3.52
Akola	88.2	73.4	72	..	28.05	—0.05
Amraot	86.6	72.7	89	0.01	30.36	3.16
Nagpur	88.1	74.1	83	0.02	38.89	—2.51
Chanda	88.0	73.0	91	0.48	34.66	—10.85
Raipur	86.2	74.6	90	0.02	41.28	—1.38
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.3	77.1	81	..	80.59	14.06
Ratnagiri	83.5	74.1	84	..	12437	31.42
Mormugao	83.0	76.1	95	..	11209	28.13
Karwar	84.4	73.9	96	..	14371	34.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.6	68.2	81	..	25.38	8.08
Ahmednagar	88.0	65.2	84	..	16.64	—2.13
Poona	83.8	65.5	90	0.02	27.74	9.07
Sholapur	87.8	70.6	79	..	22.97	2.41
Bijapur	87.0	69.4	83	1.24	11.08	—0.72
Belgaum	81.3	64.6	90	0.60	78.66	42.24
Aurangabad	84.7	68.1	73	..	24.48	1.50
Nizamabad (Indur)	86.2	70.7	86	..	32.16	17.19
Hyderabad	85.2	70.4	90	0.04	37.09	14.58
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.5	74.2	88	..	132.19	25.84
Calicut	85.3	75.7	91	..	90.69	3.98
Cochin	86.0	76.7	83	..	70.82	0.04
Colombo	88.1	74.0	97	..	17.87	—1.78
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.8	78.5	80	..	21.15	0.67
Bellary	91.2	70.5	56	3.29	9.20	0.73
Gooljapah	89.1	73.9	74	..	15.19	—2.48
Madras	88.2	75.9	76	..	18.54	4.75
Bangalore	85.0	68.0	83	..	11.99	—5.02
Coimbator	90.8	71.9	88	..	3.65	—1.32
Trichinopoly	95.9	78.1	71	..	7.03	—2.70
Nungapatam	91.9	79.6	85	0.03	9.03	0.30

One Thing Is Sure.—Kasagra, the ideal tonic laxative, cures constipation. It is mild in action and pleasant to take, but it does the work and produces permanent effect. 180—D6.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 21st September 1914 was 30·087 inches For **temperature corrections applicable to marcurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.**

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

Government Observatory, Colaba, Bombay, September 20th 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.806 inches
Temperature of Air	81.3 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.4 "
Dew Point	76.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.843 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	3.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.3 "
Minimum do. do.	78.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE; W
Movement of Wind from midnight to to midnight	125 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches.
Total fall during month	20.34 "
Total fall during year	80 74 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Days of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Sept.	h m	ft. in	Sept.	h. m	ft. in
M	21	m 0 0s	29 1	21	m 5 40	15 9
					6 1s	14 2
TU	22	m 0 36	29 8	22	m 6 23	16 3
		0 38s	28 10		6 40s	13 11
W	23	m 1 22	29 5	23	m 7 8	17 1
		1 17s	28 1		7 22s	14 3
TH	24	m 2 11	28 10	24	m 7 56	18 4
		2 0s	27 1		8 8s	15 0
F	25	m 3 6	27 10	25	m 8 52	19 7
		2 49s	25 10		9 0s	16 2
S	26	m 4 10	26 9	26	m 10 15	20 9
		3 48s	24 7		10 1s	17 6
SUN	27	m 5 28	26 0	27	m 0 15	20 11
		5 11s	23 8		11 39s	18 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.		Sunrise	Sunset
" 21	(Monday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 37m.
" 22	(Tuesday)	" 6h. 28m.	" 6h. 36m.
" 23	(Wednesday)	" 6h. 28m.	" 6h. 35m.
" 24	(Thursday)	" 6h. 28m.	" 6h. 34m.
" 25	(Friday)	" 6h. 28m.	" 6h. 33m.
" 26	(Saturday)	" 6h. 28m.	" 6h. 33m.
" 27	(Sunday)	" 6h. 29m.	" 6h. 32m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter Sept. 12th, 11th 18 3m. p.m. New Moon 20th, 3h. 8·8m. a.m. Perige 21st, 0-0h. p.m. First Quarter 26th 5h. 33·3 p.m. Full Moon, Oct. 4th 11h 28 9m.a.m. Apogee, 6th, 100h. p.m

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

The statistics of cruelty cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during August 1914 show that in all 509 cases involving cruelty to 679 animals were sent up. Out of this total, 257 cases of cruelty and 129 cases of overloading were fined by the magistrates, in 106 cases the animals were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals after the owners had been fined, in 2 other cases the animals were sent to the Hospital without fines being levied. In two cases the animals were sent to the Pinjrapole with fines, while in two other cases, the animals were sent there without fines. The number of cases warned and discharged was 11.

In the Bai Sakarbai D. Petit Hospital there were on the 1st day of August 63 horses, 248 bullocks, 18 dogs and 1 parrot, making in all 330 animals and birds. 86 horses, 247 bullocks, 49 dogs, 4 cats, 1 ass and 1 mule were admitted as patients to the hospital during the month. 58 horses, 274 bullocks and 36 dogs and 1 parrot were discharged cured during the same month while 11 horses and 3 bullocks were discharged uncured. 7 horses, 5 bullocks, 3 dogs and 3 cats died. On the last day of August there were 73 horses, 213 bullocks 28 dogs, 1 cat, 1 ass and 1 mule on the hospital roll. During the same month 87 more animals and birds were treated as out patients.

Besides the above 92 animals were treated by the Society's veterinary inspectors as out-patients at the Society's dispensaries opened in the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Esplanade, Girgaum Mazagaon and Dadar.

THE ARMS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We, natives of India, are not allowed to possess arms without a license India has sent her best sons to fight on the soil of Europe—a land unfamiliar to them. Princes, Jehagirdars and the common people make it a comon cause to serve England in any way possible. India has done her duty. Now can any one doubt India's loyalty?

Now it is our misfortune to have the existence of the Arms Act for the reasons mentioned above. A Goanese cook who earns Rs. 10 a month is allowed to possess an arm, while his master is not. Is this the way to treat loyal subjects?

By abolishing the Arms Act the Government will not only win the hearts of so many peoule to their side but help England indirectly. The people of India—so many crores—will defend their own country and also help England by sending their fellow-men to fight on European soil.—Yours etc.

INDIAN LOYALTY.

Bombay, 19th Sept.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

New York, Sept. 19th

Cotton stocks	275,000
Interior	190,000

London, Sept. 19th.

Calcutta linseed Oct.-Nov.	46/6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 21st September.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 12 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet and rates are unchanged.

Quotations:—

BANKS SELLING—	s. d.
T. T. ready	..1 3 13/16
D D. mail	..1 3 7/8
T T. forward, End Dec	..1 3 13/16
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D D. ready	..1 4 1/2
Credits 3 m-s ready	..1 4 3/8
60 d/s Japan	..148 1/2

BULLION

On Saturday bar Silver in London was 23 9/16. There is little doing in the local market, the rate for ready bars bring about 75-0.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	25	8	0
Sovereigns. (dragons)	15	0	0
Ready Bar silver	75	0	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 18th September 1914.

	Bars,	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	*5	6,449
B.B. & C. I. Railway	36	42,984

* Boxes and bars.

COTTON.

The stock of cotton at the U. S. Ports is 275,000 bales against 372,000 bales last year at the same time; and at the Interior Ports 190,000 against 168,000 bales. Otherwise there is nothing fresh to report regarding the Home markets.

The local market opened at Rs. 218 for good Broach and Rs. 149 for fully good Bengal. It is reported that a fairly large line of fine Khamgaon Akola January was placed early in the day to a Japan export house at Rs. 182. The tone of the market at the close is steady. Good Broach has advanced to Rs. 220, fully good Bengal to Rs. 152 and Khamgaon Akola to Rs. 184.

For ready cotton there is a moderate enquiry by Japan shippers.

The following interesting letter on "Cotton Topics" is from the New York correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian":—

NEW YORK, August 13.

With the cotton exchanges of this country still closed and no expectation of their reopening until there is a resumption of exports and the financial markets are on a more stable footing, the one great problem facing the cotton trade is the financing of the South's cotton crop. Various ideas have been exploited, from valorisation of the crop by the Government to a concerted holding movement by the farmers. The latter plan, at present, seems to be the one that will have to be carried out, as Government valorisation is out of the question. If the Government took any such step in regard to cotton, demands would be made upon it to take similar steps in regard to virtually all the products of the country in order to prevent any depression as a result of the European war. Southern Congressmen and Senators have been trying to induce the Government to adopt some valorisation scheme, and, if this fails, to arrange some plan whereby the Southern farmers will be able to borrow quite heavily on their cotton. So far, however, they have met with little success. Should the Government adopt any such measures it would mean that it would have to bear the expense of storage and insurance, besides taking the risk of depression in values.

MILL MEN AGAINST VALORISATION.

Mill men throughout the country fail to see any fairness in a valorisation proposition. The law of supply and demand, they say, should control the price of the staple as heretofore. In years gone by no one ever thought of valorising cotton, and during the recent 16,000,000 bales crop cotton sold as low as 8½c. per lb. without hardship to the South. All that the cotton producers need to do to keep the staple at its normal value is to hold it, and not throw the entire crop on the market at once with disastrous results. In the end some financial plan will be devised by which the South, will be able to market its crop gradually, and with no more sacrifice than the situation calls for.

All over the South a movement is on foot for the holding of cotton, and planters, bankers, and merchants are being approached to assist in the operation, for domestic spinners will naturally take advantage of the present situation to purchase cotton at a low figure. One serious factor, however, in the way of the South's holding plan is the absence of adequate warehouse facilities. It has been estimated that the warehouses at the large ports and interior towns would hardly hold seven million bales of cotton.

LOW PRICES FOR SPOT COTTON.

While no quotations are being received from the South for spot cotton, it is privately reported that middling cotton has been sold in Texas at 10 cents. Texas is reported, too, to be offering new crop cotton to New England spinners at considerable reductions from the level that prevailed several weeks ago. The pressure of offerings, however, is said to be only noted from the South-western part of the belt, where new cotton is actually coming to hand. Southern mills, it is claimed, have

(Continued on page 4.)

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 3.)

purchased cotton in Texas at 11¼c. to 11½c. delivered for strict to good middling. Japanese cotton buyers likewise are said to be paying 10 cents for middling in the interior of Texas for considerable amounts of cotton. It is predicted that Japan will establish new records in the amount of American cotton taken next season. So far this season Japan has taken almost 350,000 bales of American cotton.

RECORD-BREAKING CROP POSSIBLE.

The weather throughout the entire cotton belt has been decidedly favourable, rains having been reported everywhere. The rainfall has been especially propitious in the South-western part of the belt, where it was badly needed. In fact there are no sections of the belt that are now in need of moisture. The rain, it is claimed, will be of material benefit everywhere, especially to the late-planted cotton. While it will naturally retard gathering and delay the early movement, in the end the yield will be much larger. In fact, it is thought that the only factor in the way of another record-breaking yield is the possibility of an early frost. All over the South-west the prospects are the best so far this season. Most of the crop in Texas and Oklahoma is late, but it has kept growing and fruiting, and the recent rains have brought about a wonderful improvement. This young cotton, it is expected, will take on new growth and put on more fruit, with the result that the final yield will be greatly increased. In fact, the rain has been of incalculable value. While general optimism prevails regarding the crop outlook in the Central States there is a considerable difference of opinion regarding the effect of the recent general rains. Some correspondents report that there has been marked improvement, while others declare that the rains have been injurious, having caused the plants to shed considerable fruit. The rains, however, in Mississippi and Alabama have given the boll weevil a fresh impetus and a second crop of the pest is reported doing considerable damage. The plant all over that section of the belt is fruiting well, and picking is progressing in many sections. In the Atlantic States cotton has made rapid growth, especially the late-planted. In some sections deterioration has taken place, but generally the rains have been more beneficial than harmful. In South-east Georgia the conditions are reported to be poor owing to the great amount of shedding. In parts of the Carolinas, too, the crop has been damaged by rain. Despite the continued talk of a late movement this season various sections of the belt are reporting the receipt of the first bale far in advance of what is usual.

COTTON YEAR TO BE ALTERED.

The prospect of lower cotton prices has greatly disturbed the dry goods trade, and especially jobbers and retailers in the South. Still, the stoppage of the mills in Europe, it is thought, will soon be felt here, for much of the deficit in the world's supply of cotton fabrics will necessarily have to be made up by our spinners in this country. Yarns continue in poor demand, and prices have been lower. Spinners have been reported to be turning down considerable business for the future owing to the uncertainty regarding the price of the raw material and the absence of any cotton futures market. In the export goods markets business is at a standstill.

Following the action taken by many of the smaller Southern cotton exchanges, both the New York and New Orleans exchanges have decided to change the cotton year, beginning with the season 1914-15, from August 1 to July inclusive, instead of from September 1 to August 31. The figures for the commercial crop for the current season will be compiled as usual covering the year ending this month. The change is being made to obviate the necessity of annually including in the commercial crop large quantities of new crop cotton which belong to the succeeding crop. After this month all figures and comparisons will be compiled for years ending July. The back figures of commercial crops will be altered so as to embrace commercial crops ending July.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Some "badlis" have been made of Linseed September delivery to New Crop March—April delivery at a difference of 12 annas per cwt., the rates being about Rs. 7-8-0 and Rs. 8-4-0 R.T. respectively. Ready Linseed is quoted Rs. 6-7-0 B.T. and ready Castorseed Rs. 6-1-6 R.T.

Business has been done in ready White Karachi Bangla Wheat at Rs. 6-8-6 R.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. Saturday.

Cotton	628 Bales
Wheat	785 Cwts.
Linseed	129 „
Rape, Rai etc.	147 „
Gingellyseed	Nil. „
Poppyseed	Nil. „
Groundnuts	190 „
Castorseed	Nil. „
Rice	513 „
Myrabolams	Nil. „
Cottonseed	1,587 „
Mowraseed	142 „
Gram	3,884 „
Jowar	354 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	Nil. „

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co's weekly circular, dated August 27th is as follows:—

GOLD.

Very large receipts of gold bars and coin have been reported by the Bank of England. A large portion of the bar gold consists, doubtless, of gold acquired in South Africa under the new arrangements made by the Bank. Details are appended:—

Aug. 20th £1,030,000, in bar gold.
Aug. 20th, £278,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Aug. 21st £224,000 in bar gold
Aug. 21st £10,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Aug. 22nd £20,000 in bar gold
Aug. 22nd £5,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Aug. 24th £1,589,000 in bar gold.
Aug. 24th £433,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Aug. 24th £54,000 in sovereigns from Brazil.
Aug. 25th £125,000 in bar gold.
Aug. 25th £163,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
Aug. 25th £36,000 in sovereigns from Brazil
Aug. 25th £50,000 in sovereigns from Uruguay.
Aug. 25th £100,000 in sovereigns from Argentina.
Aug. 26th £38,000 in bar gold.
Aug. 26th £179,000 in U. S. A. Gold Coin.

The only withdrawals were £25,000 in sovereigns for Malta on the 21st instant, and £12,500, set aside for the Straits Settlements. Note Reserve on the 24th instant making a total net influx of £4,296,500.

The Rhodesian output for July constituted a record for any one month, being £320,670, as against £306,421 for June 1914 and £249,401, for July 1913.

The Bank of British West Africa has arranged to make advances against West African gold deposited in its vaults, and shipments of the output from that quarter to this country for the present need not be anticipated.

SILVER.

Prices have ruled lower during the past week.

Supplies, derived principally from America, have been fairly plentiful, and the market has laboured under the disadvantage of a restriction of general business.

A certain amount of demand from neutral countries is shown, but the difficulty of making cash payments in the present condition of financial affairs is naturally a hindrance to buyers.

Meanwhile, orders for coinage purposes on the part of sundry foreign mints, and the covering of sold contracts falling due, constitute the bulk of the purchases made at the present time.

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is one penny below that fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Aug. 21, 26 cash; Aug. 22, 25 7/8 cash; August 24, 25 9/16 cash; Aug. 25, 24 7/8 cash; Aug. 26, 25 cash; Aug. 27, 25 cash; No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold Coin p. oz. std. Nominal.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. std. Nominal
German Gold Coin p. oz. std. Nominal,
U. S. A. Gold Coin p oz std Nominal

HONGKONG MARKETS.

The following is the fortnightly Report from 18th to 28th August) of Hongkong Markets by Messrs. S. D. Setna and Co.:—

The interval under review is of 10 days during which our market owing to war is mush paralyzed and nearly whole of the ousiness is at a standstill The importers lo not find buyers, owing to the tightness of money amongst the purchasers, and unsatisfactory news from the interior.

BENGAL OPIUM:—Nothing doing Market quiet. Clearances are reported of about 19 Chests of Patna Old only. Unsold Stock:—123 Chests of Patna New, 70 Chests of Patna Old, 200 Chests of Benares New, and 170 Chests of Benares Old, in all about 1157 Chests. Sold but Uncleared Stock:—20 Chests of Patna New, 27 Chests of Patna Old, 16 Chests of Benares New, and 40 Chests of Benares Old, in all about 103 Chests Closing quotations (nominal) are as under:—

Patna New	$9325
Patna Old	$9100
Benares New	$9050
Benares Old	$8825

MALWA OPIUM:—No sales are reported Clearance of about 31 Chests. Unsold stock about 1029 Chests. Sold but uncleared Stock about 118 Chests. Closing quotations (nominal) are as under.

Malwa New and Old $8325 to $8425

COTTON:—No sales are reported. Unsold stock is estimated at about 3,000 Bales. Closing quotations (nominal) are $23 to $27 per Picul.

BOMBAY YARNS:—Market ruled extremely quiet. Sales are reported of only 100 Bales of Jubilee No. 12s. at $112 per Bale. Clearances are too limited. Unsold Stock is about 60,000 Bales. Uncleared Stock is estimated at about 34,000 bales. Market closes quiet.

LOCAL YARN:—Sales Nil.

JAPANESE YARN:—Sales Nil.

SUNDRY ARTICLES:—Market quiet. In IMPORTS sales are reported only in Borax at $24 (per Picul). In EXPORTS no business is reported, the shipments are made, we hear, from previous contracts. Reported closing from previous contracts.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.s

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m of Sept 21st, 14		Total since 1st June '14		June 1st 21st Sep to 1913		to 1912	
	In.	Ct	In.	Ct	In.	Ct	In.	Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0	00	80	59	68	34	48	41
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0	11	83	36	78	71	52	62
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0	20	85	71	78	07	52	30
Byculla [J. J Hospital] ..	0	17	92	48	80	61	52	23

THE NEXT ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Khyber with the outward Mails of the 5th instant passed Suez on Friday morning the 18th instant.

Have you tried Zymole Trokeys? If you haven't, get a box and be convinced that they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the secretions and refresh the mouth. 180—5

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged.	12,64,125	1	7
Subscriptions collected by the Central Committee, Belgaum	8,000	0	0
The Panch Shroff Marwari Association.	2,100	0	0
Subscription from the Collector of Belgaum	1,495	4	0
Messrs. Thakersey Moolji & Sons	1,000	0	0
Staff & Students St. Xavier's College, Bombay	1,000	0	0
Messrs. Brunner Mond & Co., Ltd., (Bombay Branch.)	1,000	0	0
Subscriptions from Dharwar (2nd Instalment.)	949	12	0
Staff of Messrs Marshall Sons & Co., Ltd.	520	0	0
The Staff, Students and Craft Masters Guild Sir J. J. School of Arts	514	4	0
The citizens of Sangli (1st Instalment.)	500	0	0

Further contribution from some of the officers and people of the Porebunder State through Major F. de B. Hancock, 352-8-0; Shivrajpur Mine Staff, 352-6-0; The Head Master, Staff and Boys Elphinstone Middle School, Bombay Veterinary College, 104-8-0; Messrs. College, 214-0-0; Dr. J. A. Turner, 200-0-0; F. C. Nissim, Esq., 200-0-0; Principal and Staff Bombay Veterinary College, 104-9-0; Messrs. Salebhoy Tyebji and Sons, 101-0-0; Dorabji H. Ashburner, Esq., 100-0-0; Dinshaw H. Batliwala, Esq., 100-0-0; Mr. M. C. Khumbatta, 100-0-0; The Office Staff of Messrs. Brunner Mond and Co., 100-0-0; The Staff of Messrs. Monjini Bros., 54-6-0; Keroba J. Mantri, Esqr. 50-0-0; L. Olford, Esqr., 50-0-0; K. T. Shinde, Esqr., 50-0-0; Inspectors Glanders and Farcy Department, Bombay, 39-0-0; Jamietram N. Divan, Esqr., 15-0-0; A. Lost Bet. 5-0-0; Babaji W. Joshi, Esqr., 1-0-0; Hari R. Bhakwat, Esqr., 1-0-0. Total Rs. 12,83,621-12-7.

The Honorary Secretaries would be obliged if Donors who have promised donations to the above Fund and have not already paid in would kindly send to the Honorary Treasurer Sir James Begbie, Kt., (Bank of Bombay.

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 89,334.

Per Mrs. Sharp:—

St. George's Hospital Nursing Staff Rs. 41; Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Staff Rs. 15.

Per Mr. P. G. Masurekar, Rajkot: 2nd and 3rd Donations:—

Mrs. S. N. Pandit 100; Mrs. B. Merwanji 25; Mrs. Ruttonshah Pestonji 10; Mrs. Nawroji Dastur 10; Mrs. Dorabsbah Panthaki 5; Mrs. C. M. Shroff 10; Mrs. Amritlal Baxi 25; Harishanker Pandza Rs. 25; Mrs. Liladhar A. Karsonjee Mulchand 15; Sums under Rs. 5 14; Total 239.

Mr. N. W. Faith 30; Mrs. Keroba Janardan Mantri 25; Mrs. Donger Riri Ambabai 5.

Per Dilshad Begum:—

Mrs. Haji Esmail Goolmahomed 125.

Per Lady Petit:—

Mrs. Bapujee N. Saklatvala 51; Mr. Rustomjee M. Hirjee Readymouy 100; Total 151.

Per Mrs. Nanabhai:—

Part of the collection made by the pupils of the Empress High School from Parsi Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Wadia and Anjuman Fire Temple on the Parsi New Year Day, 100.

Per Miss Lam:—

Jarbanu Jal Vakil 10; Bande Khooda 5; Maneckbai M. Mehta 5; A Zoroastrian Lady 7; Meherbai D. Engineer 5; Jarbanu M. Darukhanavala 5; Avanbai M. Setna Rs. 10; A Parsi Lady 10; Meher 5; Miss Lam 5.

Total Rs. 90,132-0-0.

Mr. A. A. Wightwicke, Assistant Resident, Kolhapur, a large qquqantity of clothing for women and children on Transports; Mrs. Kalraj Khatau, 630 lbs. Nilgiri Tea; Mrs. B. C. Reade, 34 red blankets; Messrs. Leach and Wehenny, 8 new rain coats; Messrs. L. C. Pinto and Son, 1 dozen wine; Sir Sassoon David, Bart., 35 pieces cloth; Christ Church Circle, per Mrs. Hodge, 8 dressing gowns; Mrs. Dinbai H. Belgamwalla, 6 pairs bed sheets; Mrs. D. N. Sirpur, 50 pairs sheets and 60 yards sheeting; Mrs. M. Ahmed Suleyman. 50 hookahs and 75 chilums; A Parsee Lady in memory of her Mother, 30 yards flannel; Books and Magazines, Mrs. A. R. Myarnpalli, A Lady and Mr. Modhawandhar.

(8d.) J. A. D. McBAIN,
General Secretary and Treasurer.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 90,132.

Bombay Ladies' Branch, National Indian Association, 1,000; Proceeds Excelsior Theatre concert per Miss F. M. Chinoy, 1,037; Miss Luscaree 7.

Per Mrs. D'Monte:—

Mrs. R. R. Dadina, 25; Mrs. N. H. Moos, 25; Mrs. Avabai R. Dordi, 10; Mrs. J. E. Banatvala, 10; Miss N. S. Bharucha, 5; Miss Nawajbai T. Setna, 10; Mrs. H. C. Mody, 10; Mrs. A. C. Mody, 10; Mr. Dadabhoy C. Daroovala, 10; Mrs. G. M. Gupte, 5; Mrs. P. V. Patel, 10; A. F. D., 20; Begum Saheba of Savanur, 200; H. H. Rani of Kurundwad, 100.

Per Lady Jeejeebhoy:—

Mrs. Byramji R. B. Jeejeebhoy, 200; J. M. K., 75; D., 50; In memory of my father and mother, 50; Mrs. R. C. Wadia, 10; Alan, 5; Novel. 5; M., 5; Collected by the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, Bombay, per Mrs. Jamnabai N. Sakkai, President, 600.

Jamnagar Branch, per Major Berthon, Hon. Secretary:—

Kumar Shri Jorawarsinghji 350; Anandabava Charity, 151; Mr. Gokalbhai B. Desai, 125; Mr. Khandubhai I. Desai, 125; Mr. Vashrambhai Karsanji, 60; Commandant Imperial Service Lancers, 50; Mr. Motichand Ratanshi, 50; Mr. Ootamchand Bhawan, 30; Mr. Haji Issa Jamal, 20; Mr. Gokaldas Ravji, 15; Sums under Rs. 15/-, 166; Mrs. Walter Procter, 23; and Mrs. D. E. Pundole, 100; Total Rs. 94,891.

Mrs. O. V. Muller, 2 Dressing Gowns; Mrs. Meyer Nissim, 7 doz. handkerchiefs, 14 mufflers; Miss Simpkinson, 2 flannel nightingales; Alfred, William and Clarence Beale, 2nd Troop Bombay Boy Scouts, Case containing 12 bottles syrups; Miss M. Spencer, Sheets, Camp cot and hot water bottle; Mrs. Harrison, Jodhpur Table linen, old towels, etc.; Messrs. Such, Wiggins, Hoyle, Mathews and Byramjee, 39 warm Jerseys; Mrs. Batliwala, Mr. Crichton and Coal Maccadam, 24 Mufflers; Children of G. I. P. Railway School, Parel, 9 Mufflers; Miss Maud Haddrel, 2 Mufflers; Miss Phyllis Anthony, 2 Mufflers; Messrs. Kashinath D. Khote & Co., 5 cases soap; Mrs Macqueen, Box children's clothes and linen; Messrs. Thanawalla Shroff & Co., 48 pairs socks, 28 yards shirting.

Per Major Berton, Jamnagar:—

Hirjibhai, 5,000 Native Cigarettes and 60 lbs. tobacco; Velji Bhimji, 5,000 Native Cigarettes and 50 lbs. tobacco; Chaku Monji 3,00 Native Cigarettes; Ramji Kala, 2,500 Native Cigarettes and 10 lbs. tobacco; Joshi Jadavji, 3,000 Native Cigarettes; Th. Bhagwanji Ramji, 2,000 Native Cigarettes; Lakhmichand S. 2,000 Native Cigarettes; M. Valimamad Sumar, 3,500 Native Cigarettes; Bhatt Jesang L. 5,000 Native Cigarettes; Champsi Bhanji, 4,000 Native Cigarettes; Magan Anand, 3,500 Native Cigarettes; Kara Amarsi, 1,000 Native Cigarettes; Karsondas, Mulji, and Ravji Nagji, 2,500 Native Cigarettes and 60 lbs. tobacco; Valji Premji, 1,000 Native Cigarettes and 20 lbs. tobacco; Parshottam Hansraj 3,000 Native Cigarettes; Jiva Meghji, 2,000 Native Cigarettes; Dosekhan Fazalkhan, the Municipal Pattawallas, 350 Native Cigarettes; Naghori Himatlal, 30 lbs. tobacco; Kara Amarsi, 30 lbs. tobacco; Kasam Nanji, 30 ibs. tobacco; Vakil G. M. 70 Brass Dishes; Modi V. K., 50 Brass Dishes; Vakil H. A., 5 Brass Dishes; Dalal J. R. 4 Brass Dishes; Dalal T. J. 2 Brass Dishes; Vakil G. K. 5 Brass Dishes; Vakil M. H. 5 Brass Dishes; Gulamhusein A. L. 9 enamelled plates; Seth Valabhdas Kanji, 10 red blankets: Memon Umar H. A., 1 doz. towels; Abdula Fazubhai, 5 towels; Mr. J. D. Trivess Smith, 144 pairs woollen socks; Mr. Edulji F. Davar, Aurangabad, 100 sheets, 100 pillow cases, 100 towels, 18 blankets, 100 bandages, etc.; Misses Spencer, 45 tobacco pouches; Mrs. N. F. Davar, 12 pillows; Miss Villoo Narielwala, 16 yards flannel; Mrs. Claridge, Sr. flannel bodice, shawl, etc.; A Parsi Friend, warm clothing; An Old Nurse, 6 tea cosies; Mrs. Ghelabhai Banker, 8 towels; Mrs. A. K. Nyampalli, 1 doz. handkerchiefs, 6 pairs socks; Miss K. Nyampalli, 36 doz. safety pins; Reay Art Workshop, 96 lbs. waste wool; Books and Magazines, Miss Campbell, Mr. D. M. McDonald, Jalgaon, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. A. Dias, K.J.B.W.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 95,608; A Hindu Lady, Rs. 100; Seamen's Institute Concert, Rs. 75; Junagadh Branch:—Mrs. Brook Fox, Rs. 50; Church Collection, Pandharpur, Rs. 10; Mrs. Radhabai D. A. Ganesh, Palghar, Rs. 15. Total Rs. 95,858.

Ahmedabad Branch, 5 cases containing warm clothing, shirts, blankets, sheets, pillowcases, bandages, etc., etc.; Jamnagar Branch, 4 cases containing 24 shirts, and 64 sheets; Belgaum Branch, 13 pillows, 17 pillowcases, 3 pairs sheets, 75 cup covers, 3 linen bags; Mrs. Mithi Khambatta, Women's and men's clothes, tray, medicine bottles in case; Mrs. K. S. Irani, per Mr. Nowrojee, 3½ dozen woollen socks; Books and Magazines, Major Pottinger, Mrs. M. Prantej, and Mr. Khan.

J. A. D. McBAIN,
Honorary General Secretary.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 94,891.

Per Mrs. M. C. Setalvad:—

Mrs. M. M. and C. Nathoo Kirporum, Rs. 100; Mrs. Manibai M. Manji 100; Mrs. Matubhai P. Bhagwandas 100; Mrs. Gulabbai V. Khimji 50; Mrs. Kilachand Devchand 50; Mrs. M. Chunilal Setalvad 30; Mrs. Fatehalli 30; Mrs. Ratanbai Permanandas 25; Miss Gungubai P. D. Sunderji 25; Mrs. Mani T. Bhagwan 15; Mrs. Rakhmabai R. Hajib 15; Mrs. Dhanbai J. N. Bhou 15; Mrs. Khengar Thoban 15; Mrs. Gopikabai K. B. Rele 10; Mrs. P. R. B. Lotewalla 10; Mrs. G. K. J. Tambakuwalla 10; Mrs. S. M. Pansere 10; Sums under Rs. 10, 21; Total 631.

Thana Branch:—

Mrs. and Miss Ratanbai Moos 20; Mrs. Anandibai Kaduskar 20; Mrs. Mullan 15; Sums under Rs. 10/-, 31; Total 86.

Sholapur Branch, per Mrs. DeSouza, 7 cases containing quantities of warm clothing, sheets, pillow cases, socks, shirts, tea, tobacco, cigarettes. brass vessels, soap, cloth, blankets, books, etc., etc.; A Sympathiser, per Mr. Nowrojee, 25 khaki pants; Mrs. Bird 1 doz. socks; Mrs. Knight. 3 doz. cup covers; Mrs. Piroja P. C. Petit, 5 rugs, 24 bed sheets, 3 pieces cloth; Mrs. Gardiner, 2 Mufflers; The Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd., 500 Bleached Sheets; Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas, in sacred memory of late Mr. Pranjivandas Narandas, 250 Bleached Sheets; Mrs. Cooke, 35 pillows cases; Mrs. Ives, 2 Mufflers; Children of the B. B. & C. I. Infant School, Parel, 50 cigarettes and 2,000 Bidees; Mrs. Lambert 7 children frocks; A Friend, 4 pairs bed socks; Mrs. A. M. de Cruz, 2,000 Bidees, 200 native pipes, 2 doz. toothbrushes, 8 handkerchiefs; A Friend, 1 doz. Blankets; Mrs. M. Herbert, 2 ladies coats, 8 doz. handkerchiefs, linen; Mr. Kunte and family, 6 doz. vests, 2 doz. collars, 5 coats etc.; Ex-Bombardier, 200 packets Scissors Cigarettes, Mrs. Cowasji N. Talkat, 46 pairs socks, 6 flannel shirts; A Sympathiser, 107 cup covers; A Hindu Lady 12 doz. handkerchiefs; Mrs. B. Narotumdas 36 yards flannel; Misses Dinshaw and Vakil, 30 yards flannel, 8 doz. safety pins; A Sympathiser War clothes; Per Mrs. M. Chunilal Setalvad. from 48 Contributors, 56 pieces, cloth, 30 Blankets, etc., etc.; Mr. R. E. Kanga, Navsari, Warm clothing; Mr. B. Kaliandas Keshavdas, 1 sack Betel nut; Books and Magazines, Miss Preece, Mrs. M. Eldredge, and A. Sympathiser.

POONA BRANCH.

The Honorary Secretaries beg to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions to the above mention Fund:—

Sardar Nowroji Pudumji, C. I. E., Rs. 2,000; Rao Bahaur Rammarayan Amerchand Rs. 351; Khan Bahadur S. D. Davar, Rs. 300; Sardar S. N Purandhare, Rs. 300; Sardar K. B. Dabkade of Talegaon, Rs. 300; Mr. F. P. Jehangir, Rs. 250; Mr. J. C. Gardiner, Honorary Secretary St. Mary's Church, Poona, Rs. 213; Sardar G. D. Panse, Rs. 200; Sardar G N. Mujumdar, 200; Mr. A. A. Wahad, Rs. 200; Messrs. Haji Ahmed Latif & Sons, Rs. 155; Mr. Appa Bhujangrao Bhagat, Rs. 155; Mr. Narayan Hariba Bhagat, Rs. 150; Mr. Hindumal Balmukund. Rs. 100; The Hon Mr. Khandallawala, Rs. 100; The Hon. Mr. K. R. Godbole, Rs. 100; The Hon. Mr. B S. Kamat, Rs. 100; Mr. N. Bhalerao, Rs. 100; Sardar Dastur Kaikobad Adarbad, Rs. 100; Mr. Cowasji Jamsetji Madhora, Rs. 100; Mr. L. R. Gokhale, Rs. 100; Mr. Pestonji Bomanji Rs. 100; Mr. K. P. Gadgil, Rs 100; Mr. H. L. Cross, Rs. 100; Mr. Hanmantrao Ramnath, Rs. 100; Mr. Chimanlal Kisandass, Rs. 100; Mr D. S. Sapre, Rs. 75; Mr. Chunilal Motiram, Rs 51; The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, Rs. 50; Mr H. V Chinmulgund, Rs. 50; Mr J. H. Bettigeri, Rs. 50; Dr. E. X. Dias, Rs. 50; Hon. Captain Mohamed Khan, Rs. 35; Mr. H N. Apte, Rs. 25; Dr. V. C. Gokhale, Rs. 25; Mr. Kissondass, Rs. 25; Mr. Ramdass Voverdhandass, Rs. 25; Dr. S. A. Chobhe, Rs. 25; Mr. P. G. Naik, Rs. 25; Mr. A. G. Bhave, Rs. 25; Mr. R. V. Patwardhan, Rs. 25; Mr. B. R. Vaidya, Rs. 25; Mr. J. Rodgers, Rs. 25; Rao Saheb V. A. Patwardhan, Rs. 25; Mr B. R. Dixit, Rs. 25; Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Rs. 20; Mr. G. K. Botre, Rs. 20; Mr Kisandass Vishundass, Rs. 10; Mr. G. K. Deodhar, Rs. 10. Mr. N G. Fulambrikar, Rs. 50; Establishment Haveli Mamlatdar's Office, Rs. 36-7-0; Mr. B. P. Joshi, Rs. 25; Mr. Shiram Pachandass Somani, Rs. 25; Mr. Ram Bhagat Sakhadev, Rs 15; Mr. Maghraj Javermal, Rs. 15; Mr. Laduram Kisanwar, Rs. 15; Mr. Vishnu Kondaji Badade, Rs. 80; Mr. Gulab Haridass Kirad, Rs. 50; Mr. Guni Ahmed, Rs. 30; Mr Bala Govind Shankar, Rs. 25; Mr. Haji Kasam Shet, Rs. 20; Mr. Sadashiv Tatyaba. Kaley, Rs. 20; Mr. Abdulla Haji Kasam Shet, Rs. 20; Mr. Pulwant Babuji Hole, Rs 20; Mr. Shankar Rambhas Gorade, Rs. 5; Rao Bahadur B. B. Onkar, Rs. 15; Mr. B. R Mehandale, Rs. 30; Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar, Rs. 15; Sardar V. K. Raste, Rs. 200; Rao Bahadur S. V Patwardhan, Rs. 125; Mr. S. N. Mundwawalla, Rs. 125; Mr. N. A. Wadekar, Rs. 100; Mr G. M. Patwardhan, Rs. 100; Mr. V G. Mankar, Rs. 50; Mr. Tejmul Mulchand Marwadi, Rs. 30; Mr. T G. Gokhale, Rs. 25; Mr. Mir Jafferali's children, Rs. 25; Rao Bahadur K. B. Mahrathe, Rs. 25; Dr. F. V. Shikhare, Rs. 25; Mr. Mir Jafferali Khan, Rs. 25; Mr. Bhagwantrao Rajaram Patil, Rs. 25; Mr. A. N. Karmarker, Rs. 25; Mr. A N. Lokhande, Rs. 25; Professor H. G. Limayt, Rs. 25; Sardar Mir Ahmed Alikhan, Rs. 25; Mr. K. J. Agashe, Rs. 25; Mr. G. J. Agashe, Rs. 20; Dr V. V. Bhagwat, Rs. 20; Mr. N. B. Bhide, Rs. 15; Mr. G. G. Thakar, Rs 15; Mr. R. G. Bhingarkar, Rs. 15; Mr. D. M. Fernandes, Rs. 15; Mr. R. B. Gupte, Rs. 10; Mr. L M. Furtade, Rs. 10; Mr. M. V. Sathe, Rs. 10; Mr. L. J. Mountford, I. C. S., Rs. 300, Mr. Rustum Adar Irani, Rs 151; Mr. Ghushtasp Sheriar Irani, Rs. 101; Mr. Ramaya Malaya, Rs. 101; Dr. E. S. Bharucha, Rs. 75; Messrs Sheriar Ardeshir and Co., Rs. 51; Thro' Mr. A. B. Bunter, Honorary Treasurer, Indian Christian Community Church of England C. M. S. Maratha Congregation, Rs. 16; Church of England, Tamil Congregation, Rs 24-3-3; Church of England, S. S. J. B., Rs. 22-0-4; Mr. G I. Palman, Retired Post Master Poona, Rs. 5; Mr. Naruto Bhat Vithal Bhat Lenkar of Jejuri, Rs. 3; Begum of Cambay, Rs. 300; Mr. C. Gorden Burge, Poona Gymkhana Concert, Rs. 750; Staff and Punils of the St. Vincent's High School, Rs. 220; Poona City Municipality-Officers and Establishment. Rs. 200; Mr. Byramj Rustomji, Rs. 200; Sardar N. T. Rajmachikar, Rs. 100; Dr C. K. Garde, Rs 100; Mr. Khudadad, Rustam, Rs. 101; Superintendant Government Photozinco Department, Rs. 100; Sardar Trimbakrao Ramrao Purandhare, Rs. 75; Office and Staff, District Court, Poona, Rs. 69; Mr. Furdon Sheriar Irani, Rs. 51; Mr. T. V. Gupte, Rs. 50; Mr. Sakharam Mansaram, Rs. 50; Messrs. Morgen Balkrishna and Co., Rs 50; Mr. C. N. Khare, Rs. 50; Staff-City Magistrate and Income Tax Collector's Office, Rs. 44; Mr. S. V. Ranade, Rs. 40; Rao Bahadur N. S. Kulkarni, Rs. 25; Mr. Laxuman Vanshet Dantale, Rs. 25; Mr. S. S. Bhide, Rs. 23; Captain Fonseca, Rs. 20; Mr. N M. Fajnigar, Rs. 15; Mr. K. M. Kunthekar, Rs. 10; Mr. Nasarwanji Manecji, Rs 5; Total Rs. 11,973-10-7.

BELGIAN RED CROSS FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 6,576; Monsieur Schelstraete, Rs. 15; J. L. Rieu, Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 100; Mrs. E. F. Kent, Rs. 30; Lt.-Colonel J. Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., Rs. 100; C. D. La Touche, Esq., Rs. 200; J. M. Holms, Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 100; E. A. Goll, Esq., Rs. 500; B. K. Mody, Esq., Rs. 5; A Scottish Sympathiser, Rs. 5; Colonel F. Macdonald, Political Agent, Malwa, Neemuch, C.I., Rs. 100; Babuljee Crushnanath Dharandar, Esq., Rs. 10; J. J. Heaton, Esq., Rs. 2,500; Major L. C. S. Oldham, R.E., Rs. 50; Major N. Ruthven Anderson, Rs. 100; Lt.-Colonel C. Bell, Rs. 50; C. Y. Chintamani, Esq., Rs. 10; L. W. Macdonald, Esq., Rs. 200; C. M. Mulwany, Esq., Prof., Queen's College, Benares, Rs. 150; Captain H. W. Delanty, Rs. 100; A Nurse (J. J. Hospital), Rs. 10; Captain C. A. Watson Smyth, Private Secy. to Lt.-Governor, U. P., amount collected by the girls of "All Saints Diocesan College," Naini Tal, Rs. 328-14-6; W. C. Morley, Esq., Rs. 20; Captain G. E. M. Hogg, Rs. 100; Mrs. Xidyes, Rs. 10; G. J. Barlow, Esq., Rs. 15; F. Legrand, Esq., Rs. Rs. 100; Vithaldas Chaturbhuj Javery, Esq., Rs. 100; Chimanlal Chhotalal, Esq., Rs. 10; Simon Misrahi, Esq., Rs. 100; Amritlal Raichand Javery, Esq., Rs. 30; M. and C. Klein, Esq., Rs. 20; Manilal Bikhanchand, Esq., Rs. 15; Jamnadas Umedchand, Esq., Rs. 10; Hathibhai Maganlal and Co., Rs. 50; Hemchand Mohanl l, Esq., Rs. 15; Ramchand Ujamchand, Esq., Rs. 50; Revashanker Jugjivanda, Esq., Rs. 50; A. C. M. Ismail, Esq., Rs. 15; Charles Tolkowsky, Esq., Rs. 100; Maurice Pezane, Esq., Rs. 25; Hoosen Sheriff, Esq., Rs. 15; Anonyme, Rs. 20; Anonyme, Rs. 50; Anonyme, Rs 50; A. Herzl, Esq., Rs. 10; Anonyme, Rs. 15; Chhaganlal Mansukhlal and Co., Rs. 25; Manilal Uttamchand, Esq., Rs. 15; R. P. Shroff, Esq., Rs. 10; P. J. Parsi, Rs. 10; Muljee Ranchord, Esq., Rs. 5; E. R. Leggatt, I.C.S., District Judge, Dharwar, Rs. 50; Rev. T. A. Ramabart, Abu, Rajputana, Rs. 25; Dhani Ram Sharma, Civil Judge, Jhabrapatan Kotah. Rs. 25; Amritlal Lalobhai, Desai, Esq., Rs. 15; G. W. Gayer, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Nagpur, Rs. 150; E. Tomkins, Major R. A. North Cant, Jabulpur, C. P., Rs. 100; Lt.-Colonel F. L. Vincent, Mooltan Cantonment, Rs. 50; A. L. Saunders, I.C.S., Mussoorie, Rs. 50; C. E. Stothert, Esq., Rs. 50; W. Ray, C.S., The Abbey Naini Tal, Rs. 150; R. E., Rs. 25; A. J. Bilimoria, Esq., Rs. 750; Lalla Ram, Esq., Rs. 50; J. G. Bendien, Consul for Netherlands, Bombay Rs. 100; Collection made through Mr. N. Menasche of Messrs. Leon Menasche and Co., of the following 14 sums amounting to Rs. 4,040:—N. Menasche, Esq., Rs. 1,000; Amulakh Khubchand and Co., Rs. 500; Motilal Dayabhai and Co., Rs. 500; Ravchand Ujamchand, Esq., Rs. 300; Bhogilal Lehrchand Esq., Rs. 300; Vil Casim Bros., Rs. 200; Anonymous, Rs. 250; M. A. Khatkhater, Esq., Rs. 150; Shree Kuber, Esq., Rs. 250; Jivanlal Laxmichand, Esq., Rs. 100; Revashanker Jugjivan, Esq., Rs. 100; Devjee Roysee, Esq., Rs. 100; Hathibhai Mangalal and Co., Rs. 150; Manilal Surajmal, Esq., Rs. 115; Major W. R. Battye, Rs. 50; Captain A. G. H. Trevor, Rs. 50. Total Rs. 18,029-14-6.

DONATIONS BY BOMBAY FATEHPURIA SHROFFS.

The following is a list of names of the Bombay Fatehpuria Shroffs who have subscribed to the Imperial Indian Relief War Fund:—Seths Tarachandji Ghanshiamdas, Johrimalji Dulsukhrai, Devkarandasji Rambilas, Samrathraiji Khetsidas, Johrimalji Ramlal, Devkarandasji Ramkuvar, Shivlalji Motilal, Gulraiji Shinghni, Thakarsidasji Nandlal

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Branch of the Classical Association: Paper by Mr J. H. Sleeman on "The influences of Platonism on later Philosophical Systems" Town Hall, 6-30.

WEDNESDAY, September 23.

Public Meeting of the Bohra Community in the hall of Sir Adamji's Tent Factory, Tardeo at 5-15 p.m., (S. T.), in connection with the War.

SATURDAY, September 26.

Bombay Medical Union: Ordinary monthly meeting at the Union Rooms, 7-15 p.m., (S. T.)

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Sept. 22.

802. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending September 26th:—
"A" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m.
"C" Company, Thursday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Tuesday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company, Wednesday. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m. prompt. Dress.—Uniform, Drill Order with helmets.
"F" Company, Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m. Fall in at the Gymkhana. The Company will parade at the Gymkhana on Wednesday next, at 6-15 p.m. for a march out. Dress.—Drill Order Helmets.
Dress. For all the above parades unless otherwise notified:—Uniform with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes. Those men who have drawn all their uniform except helmets to parade in kahki, Topees of any pattern.
I. Motor Reserve Parade Thursday at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Mufti.
II. "C" Company N. C. Officers to parade on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 6-15 p.m.

RECRUITS.

"A" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Daily at 7-30 a.m. (Mufti).
"C" Company, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"F" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Thursday at 6-30 p.m at the Head-Quarters.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company. The Reserve will drill with the Recruits of "G" Company on the abovementioned days.

802. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Wednesday 23rd, "G" Company Recruits.
Thursday 24th, "C" Company Recruits.
Friday 25th, "B" Company Recruits.
Saturday 26th, "C" Company Recruits.
Sunday 27th, "D" Company Recruits.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding Companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for range duty with their Recruits.

804. Transfer.—No. 7877 Vol. J. J. Cassier, is transferred from "C" to "F" Coy from this date.

805. Enrolments. The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—
No. 8115 Vol. C. H. Smith, "B" Company.
No. 8116 Vol. J. F. Souza, "C" Company.
(Sd.) F. W. SPROTT, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Sept. 21.

320. Parades.—The N. C. Os. & men detailed for 15 pr. Gun drill will parade at Head-quarters on Wednesday next 23rd instant at 7-0 a.m.

321 Duty.—The following are detailed for 24 hours duty at Mahaluxmi on Wednesday next the 23rd instant:—
Sergt. Stubbs, Corpl. Binks, Corpl Smith, Bombr. Navin, Bombr. Dyson, Bombr. Sargent, Bombr. Hallahan, Gunner Irvine, Gunner Burnett, Gunner Robinson, Gunner Stokes, Gunner Mallett, Gunner Elliot S. H.

322 Strength.—The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as under:—
No. 1648 Gunner W. G. Wrightman to "B" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.

323. Strength.—The undermentioned having rejoined as a Reservist is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as under:—
No. 422 Gunner R. M. Robottom to "C" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.

324. Parades.—The E. E. Company will parade at Headquarters on Wednesday next 23rd instant at 6-30 p.m. for infantry drill.

325. Strength.—The Establishment of the E. E. Company having been increased by 35 men, more recruits are required. Intending recruits should apply to Captain Newman Taylor, c.o Macbeth Bros. Hornby Road.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Captain R. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lt., Col., R. M. Thomson V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at the Royal Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—The Blarney Stone.....Engleman.
Overture—Tancred ..... Rossini.
Valse—Nights of Gladness.....Ancliffe.
Selection—English Songs and Dances...Various.
Travestie—The Warblers Serenade.....Perry.
Selection of Scotch Songs and Dances Various.
Patrol—Wee Macgreegor.....Amers.
National Authems ...Japan, Belgium, Russia .....France.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Tuesday) morning at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.)

MR S. S. RANGENEKAR.

The many friends of Mr. S. S. Rangenekar, Bar-at-Law, who has been suffering from typhoid fever will be glad to learn that he is now convalescent.

REPORTED THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

A Hindu, named, Bhow Narayen, a recent arrival in Bombay, has reported to the police that a servant, whom he had engaged on the 17th instant, absconded the next morning with jewellery valued at Rs. 350 from his flat in Ramchander Mansion, Sandhurst Road.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday, no cases of plague were registered in Bombay City. There were two attacks and one death from cholera and one attack and one death from small-pox. The total mortality from all causes on Sunday was 78, as compared with 69 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 87 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the rat-catchers on Saturday was 1,822, out of which 7 were found to be plague-infected. A Ward contributed 1, B Ward 2, C ward 1, and E Ward 3,

PRACTICE FIRING AT COLABA.

The public are warned, in order to allay any excitement that the booming of guns might cause in Bombay, that there will be firing from the Colaba Forts this morning.

The following Press Note was issued yesterday:—

There will be practice firing from the Colaba Forts to-morrow morning (22nd instant).

CHIEF JUSTICE OF MADRAS RETIRES.

HIS PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

The Hon'ble Sir Arnold White, Chief Justice of Madras High Court will retire at the expiry of his leave in England. When he went Home there was no thought of his not returning to Madras and the High Court arrangements which were then made were all on this understanding. It has long been an open secret that he was anxious to be relieved of his office here if he could secure a suitable legal appointment in England.

Never a very robust man his health frequently gave cause for anxiety and this was the main reason for his desiring to give up the high office which he has held. It is not known whether it is his health or the fact that he has secured an appointment at Home that is responsible for his very early retirement from a post which he has held for the past fifteen years.

Sir Arnold White succeeded the late Mr. J. H. Spring Branson as Advocate General of Madras on the 21st March 1898, and a year afterwards on the retirement of Sir Arthur Collins, he was appointed Chief Justice of Madras, being succeeded by Sir John Wallis as Advocate General.

Sir John Wallis held the appointment of Chief Adviser to the Government of Madras for rather a long time, namely from 1900 to 1904 when he too was elevated to the High Court Bench as Judge. In the ten years that he has occupied that post, he has earned a high reputation as a thoroughly sound lawyer and an able Judge and this has marked him as an undoubted successor of Sir Arnold White in the Chief Justiceship.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

The Madras Government have issued the following order on the question of promoting in this Presidency the production of articles the importation of which has been interrupted by the war in Europe:—

The attention of Government has been drawn to leading articles in a Hindu newspaper of 25th August and 11th September advocating the prosecution of enquiries into the possibility of creating in this Presidency, industries to produce those articles of which the importation is interrupted by the war in Europe.

Government have long recognised the importance of promoting as far as possible, the industrial development of the country. There is reason to hope that the stoppage of importation of goods made in Germany and Austria will enable competing industries already established in India to develop their operations and to secure a firmer hold on the market. Whether it will be possible to establish entirely new industries not at present in existence in this country is more doubtful.

The creation of a new industry such as manufacturing of coaltar, dyes or glassware involves employment of experts, building of factories, erection of machinery and provision of capital, and in the general dislocation of financial and industrial world caused by the war and in the scarcity of mercantile shipping it is to be feared that there will be considerable difficulty in procuring either the capital, machinery or men necessary.

The attention of the Director of Industries has, however, already been drawn to the subject and he should supply all available information and any advice in his power to any private capitalists or manufacturers and who desire to take advantage of the present interruption of imports in order to start fresh industries in India.

The matter will also be brought to the notice of the Chamber of Commerce Madras, and of South Indian Chamber of Commerce so that those bodies may draw the attention of their members to the subject. Government are precluded by orders of the Secretary of State from themselves embarking on commercial undertakings and the actual prosecution of the projects of industrial development must, therefore, be left to private enterprise, but Government will be willing to give through their officers, all possible assistance by way of advice and information.

ARRAH MURDER CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ARRAH, Sept. 21.

The judgment in the Arrah murder case will be delivered on October 5th.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SECURITY FROM A MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN.

ORDER SET ASIDE BY THE HIGH COURT.

BHAU SAWALERAM KOTHASTHANE *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

This was a criminal application for Revision against the decision of Mr. P. J. Mead, District Magistrate of Ahmednagar, who confirmed the order passed by Mr. J. P. Brander, First Class Magistrate of Ahmednagar. In that order the applicant was called upon to execute a bond with two sureties of Rs. 2,000 each for one year under section 118, of the Criminal Procedure Code, to be of good behaviour.

The applicant had been, it was stated a village conciliator for 17 years, a member of the Local Board and a Municipal Councillor of Vambori for nearly 15 years, and finally the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Vambori Municipality, and as such had always held a respectable position in society. He and the old Municipal Secretary, Brahme, were at daggers drawn. Vambori itself is a big trading centre, close to the Mula river, the banks of which are infected with the most trouble. some Bhils of the district. The Bhamani Bhils are habitual thieves and robbers to a very considerable extent, and there are other villages close by of equally bad repute. The police have long been aware of the existence of a "fenee" or "fenees" in Vambori, and apparently had long suspected the accused as being one of the principal offenders. They had tried to catch him before and failed, and so had taken preventive measures under Chapter VIII and hence this case.

The accused, in his defence, stated that his case had been prejudiced by the illegal refusal to grant bail; by proceedings taken against one of the sureties offered, for a complaint of intimidation; by the hearing of certain income-tax appeals in which defence witnesses were concerned. Several witnesses were not called by the prosecution, who, it was alleged, had sold property to the accused. Some exhibits were tainted and all other evidence was mere hearsay and inadmissable.

The District Magistrate, in rejecting the appeal observed:—"It is clear that the accused has certain relations with a criminal tribe, and it is not disputed that in the opinion of the revenue officers he has acquired rapidly a considerable income by lending money on articles pledged with him. Fairer grounds for police suspicion and inquiry could not be demanded. It is shown that it was a matter of common repute that accused disposed of property stolen by Bhils, and he must certainly have known it to be stolen. I hold that bail was improperly refused, but that no substantial injustice was caused thereby. I have seen the record of accused's public services, and I cannot see that it assist the accused in any way. The main gist of it is to the effect that the accused has been an unmitigated nuisance to the administration, and his honesty is a very doubtful quantity. Taking then, the evidence as a whole, and making every allowance for sub-currents of local feeling, I consider it fully established that the accused bears the general reputation of a receiver of stolen goods, and he must have committed several such offences in the past. There is sufficient evidence to support the preventive measures.'"

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments, set aside the order of the lower courts.

Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the applicant, and the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S CLAIM DECREED

(*Before Mr. Justice Beaman.*)

B. N. LANG, ASSIGNEE OF THE ESTATE OF SHAIK REHMAN BIN ABDUL AZIZ, INSOLVENT *v.* NASARWANJI M. MARSHALL.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendant, claiming from him a sum of Rs. 10,000 with interest at 6 per cent.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant was absent.

The facts are shortly these. On the 27th October 1913, one Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Aziz filed his petition in insolvency and was adjudicated an insolvent on the 28th October. On the 1st of March, 1911, the said insolvent lent and advanced to the defendant a sum of Rs. 10,000. When the loan was made a promissory note was also taken from the defendant. The loan was made in order to accomodate the defendant. Notwithstanding repeated demands the loan remained unpaid by the defendant meanwhile Shaik Abdul Rehman became an insolvent and all his estate and effects were vested in the Official Assignee. The Official Assignee filed the present suit on behalf of the insolvent. The defendant's contention was that the loan was made to the defendant in order that he (the defendant) might pay off his gambling debts to certain bookmakers. As these debts were paid with this money the loan was made for the purposes of a wagering transaction and therefore could not be claimed from him.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff, for Rs. 10,000 with interest at 6 per cent. and costs. Interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Payne & Co.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREE.

RETRIAL ORDERED.

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar.*)

EMPEROR *v.* RAHIMTULLA AMIR KHAN.

The accused in this case was charged under section 307, of the Indian Penal Code, with an attempt to murder one Ramchander Govind by stabbing him in the throat with a pen-knife and causing hurt and under sec. 308, for attempting to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder and causing hurt.

Mr. Bhojwani appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Kolaskar instructed by Mr. Balubhai Desai appeared for the accused.

Mr. Prescott, House Sergeon of the J. J. Hospital, was the first witness for the Crown. He said that he had examined the wounds; they were not at all serious and could not have been delivered with any great force at all.

Several other witnesses were examined for the Crown.

The defence called two witnesses to show that the accused was not in Bombay on the day in question or on the day previous and subsequent thereto and he was in Ahmedabad on those days.

His Lordship in directing the jury, stated that in view of Mr. Pescott's evidence the Clerk of the Crown had very properly added the charge against the prisoner to one of hurt.

On the charge of attempt to commit murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, the jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty and as to the charge of hurt, the foreman stated that the jury were not agreed and were divided by five to four. His Lordship said that he could not accept that and asked the jury to reconsider their verdict.

Thereupon the jury retired to consider their verdict. After their return the foreman announced that the jury found the accused not guilty on the charge of hurt by a majority of seven to two.

His Lordship said that it was possible that the majority of the jury had taken the right view but it was a view with which his Lordship was unable to agree. The jury was discharged and a fresh trial ordered.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 22ND OF SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Short Causes.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

697-14—Dubash & Co., Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patel v. Manaji Coverji Raje Shirke.

722-14—Matubhai J & M The Bombay Banking Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation) v. Narayen Hari Patwardhan & anr. Dhanjishaw & B. Nansi H & Co.

799-14—Captain & V. Jamnabai widow v. The Administrator General of Bombay & anr. Daphtary F. F. & D.

824-14—Soonderdas & Co. Hattaji Chellaji a firm v. Dwarkadas Guwanetam & anr.

828-14—Subnis & Gore Messrs. Hari Sadashiv Khaholkar a firm v. Govind Sohiroba Telang & ors.

872-14—Captain Captain V. V. J. Jafferbhai Datoo v. Dawood & ors.

878-14—Matubhai J & M v. The Pioneer Bank Ltd. Gulraj Ramdev Gorade Malvi H. M & R.

904-14—Crawford B & Co. Messrs. Forbes Campbell & Co. Ltd. v. Manji Hirji & Co., a firm v. Raghavayya N. H. D.

906-14—Bhai K & G. Mahavirprasad Surajprasad v. Mahadev Rajaram Bodas.

909-14—Jeh. L. M. & H. Bai Amtoolaboo v. Karumbhai Jafferbhai.

916-14—Mau. H. M. & Co., Harichand Ramchand & anr. v. Madhowrao Shivshanker & ors.

927-14—Tyebji D. & Co., Jacob Haji Essa v. Gulam Hoosein Esmailji & anr. Payne & Co.

932-14—G B. Ready Adamally Kaderbhoy v. Rajabally Nazarally & anr.

940-14—Mulji & Tha-Varajdas Lalbhai & anr. v. M. Damodhar Brothers a firm Rustomji & Ginwalla.

944-14—Mulji & Tha Bhagwandas Nagindas v. M. Damodhar Brothers a firm Rustomji & Ginwalla.
For Dismissal Under Rule 103.

902-14—Shroff D. & D. Fulchand Motilal a firm v. Kedia Aladin Tagoodur & anr.
Undefended New Long Cause.

704-14—Surajmal & Co. Shivji v. Pacheria Sundrabai widow and ors.

238-14—Ard. H D & Co Sakinabai v. Varind Ali.

261-14—Khambatta & Co. (for a pauper) Jainumbai widow v. Hawabai widow Captain & V.

269-14—Nadirsha & W Ramchandra Vinayak Oke v. Ramcoover Surajmal Captain & V.

1086-13—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Benno Bettiji v. Kanji Mowji & anr. Edg. G. W. & C. Little & Co.

194-13—Madhowji K & C Dhanabai widow v. Gosai Chancholgirji Payne & Co.

586-13—Shroff D & D Morarji Narotam v. Rao Bahadur Naginchand J. Javeri Soonderdas & Co.

146-13—Edgelow G W & Co. Mariambai widow and ors. v. the Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ld. In Person.

411-14—Surajmal & Co. Rookhmanibai v. Radhabai widow and anr. Edgelow G W & Co.

925-13—Jehangir M & S Kaniram Lachminarayen v. Motiram Tejpal a firm Motichand & D.

494-13—Madhowji K & Ch. Khimji Varsanji & anr v. Narse Dhanji and ors. Bhimji & Co.

23-05—Manchershaw & N. Laxmibai widow v. Shriram Anandrao Oze and ors. client M & K H P Pavri.

284-14—Tyabji D & Co. Gulam Mahomed Sajan v. Mahomed Cassam Dharamsey Cap. & V Jeh M S; Little & Co.

286-14—Manecklal & Co. Bai Sakhubai v. Ganput Kashinath Mankar Mehta D & L.

303-14—Patell & Ez. Fatmabai v. Hussanally Mahomedally Dubash & Co. (for a pauper).

316-14—Kanga & S Bai Sakinabai v. Bai Jenabai widow and anr. Captain & V.

334-14—Nadersha & D Fatmabai v. Fati Mahomed Jooma Eka and ors. Payne & Co.

337-14—Nadirsha & D Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa v. Haji Ebrahim Tyab & anr. Raghavayji M. & Co.

387-14—Mulji & Tha. Fazulbhai Peer Mahomed v. Dadabhai Burjorji Wadia Khambatta & Co.

388-14—Judah & S (for a pauper) Menahem Mooshee Abdul Rizak v. Ezra Menaham Mushee Abdul Rizak and anr. Mulla & Mulla.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suits for Disposal in Chambers.

900-14—Jeh. S. M. & H. The Empire Bank Ld., Co., v. D. Vadilal & Co. a firm and anr.

922-14—Jeh. S. M. & H. Leon Menasche & Co. Lalji Mowji.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Commercial Cause.

538-14—Mulla and M. C. Boggiano and Co a firm v Haji Mahomed Lari, Mirza M and M.

For further Directions and costs on Comr's Report.

558-03—Jeh S M & H Jamnabai widow v. Fazulbhoy Heptoolla & ors. Nanu H & Co.

Long Causes.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
For Dismissal.

1028-13—G H Dalal Kuchand Rangildas a firm v. Haji Hoosein Khan Mahomed Khan Soudagar and firm Sabnis and G.

89-14—M B Chotia Pestonji Dhanjibhoy Denugara v. MMaganlal Hargovandas and anr Bhaishanker K & G.

103-14—Khambatta & Co (For pauper) Shaik Mahomed Valad Shaik Gulam Nobdin Patri v. Aishabai Widow and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

749-13—Payne and Co Ahmed Sulleman Dinath v. Fakira Babar and ors Metha D & L.

1352-12—Nadirshaw and D Premabai Widow v. Sultan Amir Smetham B & Co.

183-14—Vachha & Co Leopold Sebastian De Silva v. Mary Victoria De Silva.

23-13—Malvi H M & R Memraj Mamal v. Govindram Ramnath Motichand & D.

276—14—Bhimji & Co Nathibai Widow v. Velbai Widow and anr Tyabjee D. & Co.

1126-12—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankardas & ors v. Gangasagar Lachmandas & ors Payne and Co.

558-14—Patell and Ez Laxmibai Widow v. Kapurchand Monji and anr Little & Co.

169-13—Judah and S Appa Gangaram Kaduskar v. Sakubai widow and ors. Khanderao L & M Little & Co.

983-13—Bhaishanker K & G Saroopchand Purshotamdas v. Talackchand Harnath Motichand and D.

1179-13—Dikshit & P Chaturbhuj Vassanji v. Meghji Lakhmidas Motichand & D.

S C CT 18-746—14 Dikshit and P Chaturbhuj Vassanji v. Meghji Lakhmidas Motichand & D.

197-14—Captain and V. Karsou Purshotam v. Jadavji Devkaran & ors. Dhunjishaw & B Rustomji & Co. Vatch and Co. Mulla & M.

39-14—D J Mantri Kanayalal Vallabhdas Pardeshi v. Gowrishanker Ramchander Pardeshi Tyabjee D & Co.

933-11—Edgelow G W & Co Messrs. Maneckchand Kapurchand a firm v. Chunilal Nehalchand & ors. Motichand & D.

829-13—Jamsetji R & D Narayen Genuji Barve Sabnis and G.

97-14—Sabnis & G Abdul Kadar Chivney v. Rustom K R Kama & ors. Payne & Co Dastur & Co.

Before the Prothonotary in his office.
For Investigation of Pauperism.
P. P. No.

23-14—In person Ganesh Motiram & ors. v. Motiram Naran & ors.

26-14—In person Bai Kashibai widow v. Vichkorebai widow and anr Mulji & Tha.

STREET FATALITY.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital yesterday touching the death of a Mahomedan woman, named Nathibai, aged about 26 years. The evidence showed that the deceased, who lived with her husband at Nishanpada, was going along Hornby Road from Bori Bunder towards the Crawford Market on the 2nd instant.

To avoid a victoria coming from the direction of Crawford Market, she was crossing to the other side of the road but she was caught in a tram car coming from Bori Bunder. The car was stopped, and the deceased extricated and removed to the hospital, where she died on Sunday night.

The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the spine owing to the deceased having been accidentally knocked down by a tram car. The jury added that none was to be blamed.

THE SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.

CONDITIONS NOW NORMAL.

The following Press Note, headed "Scarcity in the Sholapur District," was issued under date, Sept. 18th:—

The Collector's report for the month of July shows that satisfactory rain has fallen and that the kharif crops are in good condition. Practically all the people who had emigrated in search of work have now returned, and those who cannot get employment in the fields find ample work on the Nira Right Bank Canal and the Bhima bridge at Pandharpur. It may be added that the grant of gratuitous relief is now deemed unnecessary in both the Sholapur and Satara Districts, and has been discontinued from 1st September in the former and 29th August in the latter.

Arrangements were made in the Sholapur District for extending timely relief to such persons and cattle as returned in need of assistance. No less than Rs. 56,000 were advanced during the month for the purchase of seed, cattle and fodder over and above the Rs. 68,000 previously advanced.

The mortality during the month was below normal in all talukas except Sangola and Malsiras. The excess in the former was due to cholera and in the latter to cholera (85 deaths) and fever (64 deaths).

The condition of cattle has much improved, for though the price of *kadbi* continued to rule high, there was an abundance of green grass available for grazing. Only 1 2-3 lakhs of pounds of grass were sold in July as compared with 15 lakhs in June. All the grass depots but two have been closed by the end of July, and the Collector hoped to be able to close the remaining two at an early date.

As the conditions have become normal no further press notes on the scarcity will be issued.

AN ENQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Would you or any of your readers kindly inform me through the columns of your valuable paper where, in Bombay, training can be had in chemical analysis of Mahua for its sugar value?—Yours etc.

Sept. 21. ENQUIRER.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

IMITATION HUNDRED RUPEE NOTE.

CURIOUS CASE AT MAZAGAON.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad disposed of a case arising out of one of the imitation hundred-rupee promissory notes which used to be circulated in Swiss Condensed Milk tins. The Government, has now stopped their importation. In this case a Memon Merchant, Ahmad Haji Mohamed, stood charged with cheating at the instance of one Karimmunisa. Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister-at-Law, conducted the prosecution. Inspector Stenson was in charge of the case. The accused was defended by Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister-at-Law.

The story of the prosecution was that about 11 o'clock on the night of the 26th of August, that is the night after the Id, the accused, accompanied by three other men, went to the house of Karimmunisa in Esa Khalfin's Chawl at Foras Road. They sat in the Diwankhana and desired to hear music. Karimmunisa has with her two singing girls Badrunnisa and Guljar. After a little while the accused asked for change for a hundred rupee note and, it was alleged, gave Karimmunisa the false note produced by her in Court. Karimunisa went to her mirah to change the note. She had only 90 rupees with her at the time so she gave this amount to the accused and sent her servant Sirdarkhan Nawabkhan, with the note to get change. Sirdarkhan took the note to an Irani's shop, where he was told that the note was a false one. Karimmunisa demanded back from the accused the ninety rupees she had given to him but he refused to return them. An argument ensued and from words it came to blows. It was alleged that Sirdarkhan received several injuries. By this time two men had run away, and by the time the police were brought on the scene, the other two, one of them, the accused, had also managed to get down on the road.

His Worship framed a charge under sec. 420 of the Indian Penal Code. On behalf of the accused, Mr. Azad produced and read a written statement.

The accused said that on the night of the 26th he and his friend, Rahimtulla Ismail, went to Karimmunisa's house about 12 o'clock. They had been there half an hour, when Sirdarkhan told him to leave the place at once. The accused remonstrated, but Sirdarkhan threatened to assault him. Then he was assaulted by Sirdarkhan, Bachoo and another man. He and his companion cried for help and a little later they both rushed down the staircase and stood in the road shouting for the police. Police Jemadar Abdullamian and another policeman came to the spot accompanied by Bachoo. The Jamadar searched him immediately. Then they went up and, with the aid of the police, he got back his cap.

The complainant and her witnesses were cross-examined by Mr. Azad at some length. In the course of his judgment, his Worship said that this was a case in which it was difficult to believe the story of the prosecution. Looking to the complainant and her witnesses his Worship felt no doubt in his mind that, had any such trick as is alleged, been tried by the accused, the accused would have had every bone in his body broken before he could have got on the road. Then the Police Jemadar Abdullamian was a man to be trusted. He said that when he came to the place where the accused stood, the accused complained to him at once of being beaten and cheated. Had the accused wanted to run away he could have done so, but on the contrary the accused was calling for help. He searched the accused immediately and found only Rs. 2 with him. Looking to the nature and dimensions of the note, he felt considerable doubt if anybody with a little intelligence, least of all an experienced woman such as Karimmunisa appeared to be, could be cheated with it. He therefore ordered the accused to be acquitted. The note was to be kept in the office until the period of appeal was over and then destroyed.

THEFT BY A COMPANION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Mahomed Ismail with the theft of Rs. 60, belonging to Adam Kassim.

It appeared from the evidence that the complainant and the accused came to Bombay on the 17th instant, in the same boat from Madagascar, and with some other persons took a room in Sitaram Buildings. On Friday last the complainant went out, leaving the accused in charge of the room. On his return the next morning he missed Rs. 60, which he had placed in a box. He questioned the accused, who denied all knowledge of it and got angry and left the place with his belongings, in a rage. This roused the complainant's suspicions, and he followed the accused, and handed him over to the police, who recovered the money from him.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150, or in default, to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A BUTLER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged one Manarsay Joseph, a Native Christian, with the theft of a 50 rupee currency note, belonging to his employer Mr. C. Long, residing at Marine Lines.

It appeared from the evidence that the complainant, on missing the note on Saturday, made a complaint to the police, and they arrested the accused, who was the complainant's butler.

The note was subsequently recovered from under the cover of a dressing table, where the accused had hidden it.

The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, September 22, 1914.

CENSORED FACT AND UNCENSORED RUMOUR.

At the time the last mail left England the censorship of news, as it was being exercised, was the subject of wide and strong criticism. It is notable that, though one or two daily newspapers such as "The Times," entered protests against the manner and the extent of the censorship, the chief burden of criticism was left to the weekly journals, because they have less to fear. "Fleet Street," says "The New Statesman," "is under a strong impression that the Government, in the exercise of its ordinary administrative powers, may inflict on a recalcitrant newspaper such drastic punishments as the disconnection of its telephone service or the refusal to deliver its telegrams. No British daily (apart from its natural patriotism) could brave this very practical menace; for, after all, daily newspapers, are, among other things, business enterprises in which enormous capital has been sunk. So the censorship is virtually omnipotent, and perhaps in war time it is right that it should be." But, as this journal goes on to point out, it ought to be in competent hands. There was no particular reason to suppose that Mr. F. E. Smith, or his brother, had any special qualifications for the task they had undertaken, and, for the rest, the censorship is largely in the hands of military officers who do not appreciate the dangers that may arise from the suppression of news, as well as those feared from its publication, —dangers which other people, more closely in touch with public opinion than military censors, are able to recognise. The chief complaint against the censorship in England, however, has been the uselessness of so much of the concealment. Take the case of the Expeditionary Force. We quote again from "The New Statesman":—

Here was an operation lasting over a week, reported on (officially) in the French press during its progress with a wealth of detail still denied to ours, and easily to be observed in most of its salient details by any reporting agency, whether that of a newspaper or that of foreign espionage. No one can doubt that the Germans knew far more about it all along than the British public knows even now. They would learn it just as fully and immediately as the French authorities learned about the transport of Austrian troops to Alsace. In these days when information-gatherers have every modern invention to help them, including the use of the telegraphs in neutral Holland and Switzerland, such large, protracted and necessarily overt operations cannot be kept secret from an enemy. Whatever the object of the censorship in this case, its effect was to withhold facts from the British public alone.

As for the bulletins issued by the Press Bureau, it would have "perished amid a howl of ridicule" on its very first day if the newspapers had not been afraid to criticise. Certainly the bulletins which told, or affected to tell, the story of the Allies' retreat from the Belgian frontier to the line of the Marne, were of the most uninforming and jejune character, and not seldom, misleading. A bold and full statement of exactly what was happening would have had a much better effect on public opinion. Mr. F. E. Smith has now apparently resigned his trust, and given way to Mr. McKenna. The change did not promise well, but it is fair to say that the official news has been of a much more informing quality, and more generous in quantity, since it was made.

In India the censorship has been of the most strict and formidable character, and it has been unrelieved by the existence of a Bureau for the issue of such information as the authorities might consider it wise to impart to the public; perhaps, because the authorities think it unwise to impart anything. The Government of Bombay announced the daily issue of a summary of war news, but we have heard nothing of it since the first day; and in some parts of India official summaries of news, put together without any conspicuous display of intelligence, are sent out. To a large extent the newspapers have practised a self-denying ordinance, which actually began before war broke out, at the request of the authorities. But much of the secrecy that was then imposed has since become unnecessary, and we think it time that the Government themselves began to realise, that it would be far better to make frequent and explicit announcements regarding certain questions and events, and to permit a reasonable freedom of publication, than to leave rumour to run riot in the Bazaar. We freely admit that there are some people who are not fit to be told the news; that the announcement that five British merchant vessels have been sunk by a small cruiser that is at large in the Bay of Bengal, means to some the arrival of the German Fleet off the coasts of India. But there is a far larger number of people who are not fit to have the news withheld from them, and on whom the effect of the belief that the Government has given the newspapers the *hookum* to publish only what is agreeable, is highly dangerous. Here in Bombay everyone knows what a wealth of fantastic and dangerous rumour gets abroad in the Bazaar. It is not altogether inexcusable. *Trop de zèle* on the part of a police officer, who has been deputed to make certain harmless enquiries,—or enquiries that should be harmless,—mysterious goings and comings of ships in the harbour, the complete suppression of all information as to the departure of the Expeditionary Force, —while Mr. Asquith is telling the House of Commons of what it consists and how much of it is already on its way to Europe;—all this naturally invites and provokes rumour to such an extent that one begins to wonder whether the absence of a censorship could be a worse evil than its existence. It is not altogether the fault of the illiterate and ignorant masses. The same sort of effect, though perhaps on a modified scale, has been produced in England. To quote again:—

Already there is a novel and growing disposition among all classes to prefer what they have "heard" to what they see in print. Instinctively the public is beginning to suspect that many things have been concealed from them, and many more would be if they happened, not because their disclosure would benefit an enemy who is sure to know them already, but because the authorities distrust their effect on British opinion. The newspapers, through no fault of their own, are losing the confidence which they enjoyed. Wild rumours are believed, because Rumour gives the only uncensored news.

We do not ask that the censorship should be removed. We do not desire it: and we do not expect it. But we want more intelligence, more discrimination and more consideration in its exercise. We want, especially, that it shall be confined to a reasonably constituted body, who would, of course, accept the opinion of the military censors on all military questions, and not that it should be exercised indiscriminately by secretaries of Government, military officers, police commissioners and what not. The Government do not appreciate how valuable the press might be to them, if some of the restrictions were removed. For instance, it happens sometimes that a newspaper cannot contradict and effectively dispose of a rumour that is known to be widely prevalent, because it is prohibited even to mention the movements of his Majesty's ships or military units. We are not sure even whether it would be within bounds to contradict the rumour that the "monkey army" had come to Bombay! All this is very absurd, and however, necessary this strictness may have been at the beginning of the war, the necessity no longer exists. Two things are now necessary,—freedom to newspapers to contradict, discuss and counteract harmful rumours; and that Government should complement its prohibition of news that it is undesirable, for military reasons, to disclose, by the publication of facts and explanations which many serve to dispel, and often to anticipate, such harmful rumours as those to which we have alluded. Rumour requires to be censored more than truth.

Notes of the Day.

The United States and the War.

We commented yesterday on the amazing cynicism of the overtures for peace made by the German Ambassador in Washington, but, as there is a possibility that the venue of the ultimate settlement, whenever that might come, may be the United States, it is of interest at this time to examine the American attitude towards the war. It may be mentioned that, just before the declaration of the war, President Wilson is reported to have said: "The position in Europe is perhaps the greatest in its possibilities that has arisen in modern times, but it need not affect the United States unfavourably in the long run. Not that the United States has anything to take advantage of, but her own position is sound, and she owes it to mankind to remain in such a condition and in such a state of mind that she can help the rest of the world." Since this personal expression of national spirit the formal and usual declaration of neutrality has been issued by the United State Government, and has been thoroughly lived up to, although it is necessary to recognise that to maintain this neutrality with satisfaction to all concerned is for that Government a matter of considerable difficulty. At the same time in the States there is the utmost liberty of speech and the press, and individuals or classes are apt to express their opinions and predilections without restraint, often in such a way as to embarrass the Government or possibly to cause irritation among the countries at war. Grave questions thus may arise to vex the American authorities, not only as to the rights of the belligerents in their commerce or in their dealings with a neutral country, but also concerning the treatment of American citizens and American property abroad or upon the high seas.

Public Opinion in America.

To analyse public opinion in America with regard to the war, however, is a difficult matter. The American Government in its official actions, naturally and rightly holds a neutral course. The American press, with a few exceptions, has condemned unsparingly those whom it holds responsible for the war, and it may be safely said that a preponderance of popular sympathy is with the Triplo Entente, as against Germany and Austria. At the same time there are about 1,300,000 Germans in the United States of whom seventy per cent. are naturalised, and, in addition to these, a large number have failed to maintain their German citizenship, by means of the consular registration which is required by German law. That there must be a large amount of active sympathy in this section of the United States population, is only natural. Most of these people have relatives and friends now on active service with the German forces, and even if they regretted the war, they must hope for the success of German arms. Again, the German newspapers of America, of which there are a number, and several very influential, will continue to urge the cause of Germany as against the world so long as the United States is not involved. Another factor in favour of Germany, whatever the measure of her crime, is the progress of the Peace Propaganda in the States. We do not, of course, allude to the teachings of the faddist school, but we point to the fact that the American people intelligently realise, perhaps more than any other people, the horrors of war. But one thing is certain. In spite of all the divergent currents of opinion in regard to the European war whatever sympathy there might be in the States for the Germans will be confined, by the statesmanship of President Wilson, to demonstrations of theory rather than practice.

The Difficulties of a Moratorium.

The difficulties which beset a Finance Minister in deciding in times of crisis such questions as the need or otherwise of declaring a moratorium are illustrated by Mr. Lloyd George's experiences in taking a plebiscite of the commercial community in England. Some wanted a moratorium after September 4; others did not. One gentleman answered Mr. Lloyd George's enquiry: "I am a colliery proprietor and a merchant. As a colliery proprietor I should like to bring the moratorium to an end; as a merchant I should like it to continue." The question was still under discussion when the mail left. It is very difficult, as a Home paper remarks, to allow the moratorium to those who want it and at the same time refuse it to those who do not. B might want to be paid by A; in which case it would be awkward if A could plead the moratorium against B; more especially if B were not protected against C.

The United Front.

The reality in spirit and action of the "United Front," for which Mr. Asquith did not ask in vain, is illustrated by the splendid way in which Mr. Austen Chamberlin is co-operating with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in setling the difficult problems that the war has produced. Pleading with the Opposition on behalf of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Austen Chamberlain asked all his friends to trust the Chancellor. "They well know," said Mr. Chamberlain, "that it has not been my habit to lavish unmixed praise upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and I hope they will give me credit for sincerity when I say that I think the Chancellor of the Exchequer has handled a very difficult question with great tact, great skill and great judgment."

Lancashire and the War.

The state of employment in the Lancashire cotton districts was described just before the last mail left Home as acute, although there were not wanting indications that the situation would soon become easier. In the Oldham district alone it is reported, more than 50,000 operatives were out of work, besides nearly twelve thousand engineers on short leave. In Bolton the number of unemployed at the beginning of September swelled to well over 10,000. Most of the mills were idle and a great firm of textile engineers, employing thousands of men, closed down. Conditions were also serious in the weaving district. Shops were badly hit owing to want of custom caused by unemployment, and hundreds of children had to be regularly fed by the Nelson Education Committee. In spite, however, of all these troubles the industry is facing the situation in an admirable spirit. By the working of a system of short time they have prevented complete stoppage of work. The trade unions, too, have cheerfully stepped into the breach. The payment of the benefit to those qualified is going on apace, although it is playing havoc with long and careful savings. "We pay away in a week now what it has taken us six months to save," said a trade union official to a newspaper representative the other day, "but the members can rely on the money being there if they need it."

The Algerian Troops.

While in France the prowess of the Algerian troops is a very popular theme of conversation, their very existence is barely known abroad. The Turcomans, the Chasseurs d'Afrique and the Spahis number altogether about 40,000 officers and men and are stationed in Algeria and Tunis. The last named are the most famous amongst these troops and in recent North African campaigns have covered themselves with glory. The Spahi (the word is derived from the Persian and is really the same as sepoy) is something between a light cavalryman and mounted infantryman and is armed with a Lebel magazine rifle, a bayonet and a sword. The Spahis, who are all Moslems, are often called upon to do the same work as the Camel Corps in Egypt, that is to say they act as a sort of desert constabulary to hunt up the criminals who fly from justice to the wilds. They have as a uniform the picturesque costume of the Arabs of Algeria.

FURIOUS FIGHTING CONTINUES.

ALLIES' IMPORTANT FLANKING MOVEMENT.

BRITISH CRUISER DISABLED

ATTACKED WHILE UNDER REPAIRS

RHEIMS CATHEDRAL COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

A message from Amiens to the "Daily Mail" reports furious fighting east of Peronne, indicating a possible attempt to the German flank.

The great battle continues with unabated fury. All the enemy's attempts to break the Allies' front between Craonne and Rheims have been repulsed, and in the centre the Allies have captured the village of Souain and a thousand prisoners. The Germans unsuccessfully attempted the offensive in the Vosges against Saint Die.

The armed merchant cruiser Carmania of the Cunard Line engaged a German merchant cruiser on the South American coast and sunk her after an action lasting an hour and three-quarters. Mr. Churchill telegraphed his congratulations to the Captain of the Carmania on the success of the exploit. H. M. cruiser Cumberland effected the capture of a German steamer after an unsuccessful attempt to sink H. M. Gunboat Dwarf.

Taking advantage of H. M. light cruiser being at anchor repairing machinery at Zanzibar, the German cruiser Koenigsberg attacked her at long range, completely disabling her.

What is characterized as the crowning piece of vandalism has been perpetrated by the Germans in the total destruction of the priceless relic of mediaevel art the Rheims Cathedral, of which only the bare walls now remain. France has protested to the Powers against this wanton destruction of a unique jewel of architecture.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

FURIOUS FIGHTING NEAR PERONNE.

STRATEGIC FLANKING MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 20, 10-15 p.m.

An Amiens message to the "Daily Mail" reports furious fighting east of Peronne, indicating a possible attempt to turn the German flank.

FURTHER PROGRESS.

ALL WELL AT 11 ON SUNDAY NIGHT

LONDON, Sept. 21, 2-20 a.m.

An official announcement published in Paris at eleven o'clock yesterday evening says:—

The French north of the Aisne and below Soissons gave some ground before a violent attack by superior forces, but immediately re-conquered the positions.

The French continue to progress on the right bank of Oise.

French troops have also repulsed all vigorous attacks by the enemy north of Rheims.

French attacks have made further progress in Argonne.

The last rains have soaked the ground, rendering movement very difficult.

CROWNING ACT OF GERMAN VANDALISM.

ONLY WALLS OF RHEIMS CATHEDRAL REMAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 20, 10-15 p.m.

The ruin of the Rheims Cathedral, the French Westminster Abbey, of which only the walls are remaining, is considered the crowning act of vandalism, worse even than the burning of Louvain.

It has caused consternation in art and relfgious worlds.

The Cathedral was itself a priceless relic of mediaeval art and it contained exquisite treasures and relics, including the chasuble of Thomas a Beckett.

BOMBARDMENT OF RHEIMS CATHEDRAL.

FRANCE'S PROTEST TO THE POWERS

LONDON, Sept. 21, 2-20 a.m.

France has protested to the Powers against the bombardment and destruction of the Cathedral at Rheims, a unique jewel of architecture.

BRITISH AGAIN THE TARGET.

GERMANS SUFFER TERRIBLY AT AISNE.

LONDON, Sept. 21, 3-30 a.m.

A British cavalry officer, describing the battle of the Aisne, says that as at Mons the Germans at Laon devoted their chief attention to the English Guards, who repulsed nine furious counter-attacks. The Germans suffered terribly. They are still clinging to close formation.

SMART AVIATION WORK.

PLUCKY FEAT BY VEDRINES.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

A French soldier in a letter relates a remarkable feat by M. Vedrines, the aviator. The letter says that the French fired at a German aeroplane without success. Thereupon Vedrines went in pursuit, rose to a height of six thousand feet and riddled the German. This makes the twenty first German aeroplane destroyed and the second bagged by Verdrines in three days.

BRITISH CRUISER DISABLED.

ATTACKED BY GERMAN CRUISER AT ZANZIBAR.

25 KILLED; 80 WOUNDED.

LONDON, Sept. 20, 10-15 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the German cruiser Koenigsberg attacked H. M. light cruiser Pegasus while the latter was anchored at Zanzibar repairing machinery, completely disabling her.

The Pegasus, which was outranged, lost twenty-five killed and eighty wounded.

LATER.

The Press Bureau states that since the outbreak of war the Pegasus has been working from Zanzibar and rendered very useful services, including the destruction of Dar-es-Salam. As she was repairing machinery and cleaning boilers she was taken at a disadvantage. Moreover she was somewhat outraged by the Koenigsberg, which had newer four inch guns. The damage done to the Koenigsberg is not known. She was last seen steaming south.

SIR GEORGE PATEY PROMOTED.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 21, 2-20 a.m.

Rear-Admiral Sir George Patey has been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

JAPANESE SUCCESS.

FORTIFIED POSITION ATTACKED.

GERMANS ABANDON TRENCHES IN DISORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, Sept. 20.

It is officially stated here that the Japanese in Laoshan Bay attacked the enemy at Wangkohuang, a fortified position, with quick-firers. The Germans at sunset abandoned their trenches in disorder, leaving equipment and supplies.

"KAISER NEVER LIES."

SIMPLE FAITH OF GERMAN SOLDIERS

LONDON, Sept. 21, 3-30 a.m.

The simple faith of the German soldiers in the Emperor William is related by a French journalist who informed prisoners of the German defeat on the Marne. The prisoners stoutly refused to believe it, declaring the "Kaiser never lies."

MR. REDMOND ON THE WAR.

ADDRESS TO IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, Sept. 21, 3-30 a.m.

Reviewing the volunteers at Wicklow, Mr. Redmond declared that the war had been undertaken in defence of right principles and morality. Irishmen would be for ever disgraced if they shrank from proving that gallantry on the battlefield which had distinguished their race throughout history.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The following casualties among officers are announced to-night.

Killed:—Captain A. M. Byng, Royal Fusiliers; Major Carpenter-Carnier, and Second-Lieutenant Compton Thornhill, Scots Guards; Lieutenant G. Fitzpatrick, Welsh Regiment; Captain R. Cordon, Northamptonshire Regiment; Lieutenant H. R. Jones, Scots Guards; Major J. Kerrich, Welsh Regiment; Captain J. H. Matthews, Northumberland Fusiliers; Second Lieutenant N. M. Owen, Royal Field Artillery; Second Lieutenant G. Polson, Black Watch; Lieutenant R. F. Simson, Royal Field Artillery; Lieutenant Swanwick, Gloucestershire Regiment; Captain T. Wright, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant M. Yeatman, South Wales Borderers; Captain H. Toppin, Northumberland Fusiliers; Major H. T. Wynter, Royal Field Artillery.

Died of wounds:—Captain M. Haggard, Welsh Regiment.

Wounded:—Major Deshon, Royal Field Artillery; Major F. Duncan, Royal Scots; Major W. Madocks, Royal Field Artillery; Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Smith, Lincolnshire Regiment; Major A. H. Maitland and Major A. D. Nicholson, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

At a meeting of ladies held at Dhragandra to open a local War Relief Fund Rs. 600 were subscribed on the spot. An influential committee was also appointed to collect further subscriptions.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

GENERAL REPULSE OF GERMANS.

LORRAINE CLEARED OF THE ENEMY.

ALLIES GAIN IN THE CENTRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

A Paris communique issued this afternoon says:—

On the left wing further slight progress has been made on the right bank of the Oise.

The honour of capturing another standard belongs to the Algerian division.

All the enemy's attempts, supported by numerous guns, to break our front between Craonne and Rheims have been repulsed.

The Germans persisted in firing on Rheims Cathedral, which is aflame.

The hills of Brimont near Rheims, part of which we had taken, have been retaken, but we have taken the Grove of Pompelle.

In the centre we have captured the village of Souain and a thousand prisoners.

Our progress on the western slope of the Argonne is confirmed.

The enemy in Lorraine has retired beyond our frontier, practically evacuating the region of Avricourt.

The Germans have unsuccessfully attempted the offensive in the Vosges against Saint Die. Our progress is slow here owing to the difficult country, defensive works and bad weather.

NO CHANGE.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS EASILY REPULSED.

LONDON, Sept. 20, 4-30 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that no change has occurred in the situation on the Aisne. The weather is very bad. Counter-attacks delivered on Saturday afternoon and night were easily repulsed with loss to

SAXON GENERAL RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

This afternoon's Paris communique adds:

We are still without confirmation of the reported surrender of those Maubeuge forts which have not been destroyed.

General von Hausen's Saxon Army in the centre has been split up and re-organised. Hausen, who was formerly Minister of War in Saxony, has been relieved of his command.

A division of Saxon cavalry sent from Lorraine participated in the Austrian debacle.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

PERONNE.—A French town, 32 miles east of Amiens and 24 miles S.W. of Cambray, on the right bank of the Somme.

ZANZIBAR.—Chief trading port on the East Coast of Africa.

SOISSONS.—In the dep. of Aisne, 18 miles S. W. of Laon.

RHEIMS.—A fortified town on the river Vesle (a tributory of the Aisne) 100 miles from Paris.

ARGONNE.—A mountainous and forest district of France, which comprehends the tract of country between the rivers Meuse, Marne and Aisne.

CRAONNE.—A town in the dep. of Meyenne 13 miles west of Chatean Gonthier.

ST. DIE.—A French town in the Vosges, 50 miles by rail S. E. of Nancy.

MAUBEGE FORTS.—In the French dep. of Nord, 4 miles from the Belgian Frontier.

THE LOREDANO'S WARNING.

CAPTAIN PRESENTED WITH WATCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCULATA, Sept. 20.

His Excellency, the Governor of Bengal, has presented a gold watch to Captain Giacapello, of the Loredano, for his services in warning five vessels, including the City of Rangoon, and two transports, of the presence of the Emden.

THE SERVIAN ADVANCE.

Sketch of the advance of the Servians on Sarajevo.

PILOT BRIG'S SAFE RETUR

LIGHTS EXTINGUISHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 21.

The pilot brig was brought safely up the river yesterday. The lights at the Spit light vessel, Eastern Grove light house and the leading light in the Rangoon river will not be exhibited until further notice.

It was officially reported yesterday that the wireless stations at Port Blair, Table Island and Diamond Island were open and in communication with Rangoon.

RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN BELGIUM.

The Belgian Consul here has started collecting subscriptions for relief of distress in Belgium, the total sum already being over Rs. 500.

WAR RELIEF FUND.

The Burma Branch of the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund totals nearly two and a half lakhs.

THE CITY OF WINCHESTER.

CREW ARRIVE AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

The lascar crew of the City of Winchester has arrived here on board the Fooksang from Aden. The vessel was accompanied by another which the serang believed to be a Hamburg-Amerika liner. This ship took away the European officers, except three, who remained with the lascars to reassure them. The cruiser left the City of Winchester anchored near Kurrini Island after taking what it wanted. Three days after she returned, removed the lascars and fired seven shots at the vessel. Two hours later the Indians were transferred to the Hansa liner Goldenfel, which took them to Sabang. A Dutch vessel later took them to Singapore. The serang states that the Goldenfels passed the City of Winchester twenty-four hours after the bombardment, she was still afloat with her bulwarks six feet above water.

FIGHTING AT SEA.

TWO GERMAN SHIPS SUNK.

ONE CAPTURED.

FINE WORK BY THE CARMANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 20, 10-25 p.m.

The Press Bureau states that the British auxilary cruiser Carmania engaged the German merchant cruiser Capt. Trafalgar. Berlin on the South American coast.

The German vessel capsized and sank after an action lasting an hour and three-quarters.

A collier rescued the survivors.

The Carmania had nine killed and twenty-six wounded.

The Carmania's opponent carried eight four-inches and pompoms. No officer was hit.

Mr. Churchill has telegraphed to the captain of the Carmania: "Well done. You fought a fine action to a successful finish."

H. M. cruiser Cumberland reports that a German steamer unsuccessfully attempted to sink H. M. gunboat Dwarf with an infernal machine. The steamer was captured.

Thereafter another steamer rammed the Dwarf, which was slightly damaged. The Dwarf's assailant herself was wrecked.

She lost four whites, and ten coloured seamen. Eight whites and fourteen coloured men are missing.

A German launch carrying explosives was also destroyed.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The Carmania is a Cunard liner.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says that the Carmania sank the Cap Trafalgar, which is a new nineteen thousand ton liner.

The Carmania is the well known Cunard Liner. She has a gross tonnage of 19,524, and is engined by three steam turbines. She was built in 1905.

The Cap Trafalgar is not given in Lloyd's Register, but there are several ships named the Berlin. The one to which the message probably refers is owned by the Norddeutscher Lloyd, and has a gross tonnage of 17,324. She was built in 1908.

The Dwarf is a Class 1 Gunboat, and is, as her name implies, a small vessel—being 180 ft. long, with a 33 ft beam, and a displacement of 701 tons.

THE LOST SUB-MARINE.

DUE TO AN ACCIDENT

LONDON, Sept. 21, 5-15 a.m.

The Press Bureau says that the loss of submarine AE1 was due to an accident, the cause of which will probably never be known. There was no enemy in the neighbourhood.

THE EMDEN'S EXPLOITS.

HAILED FROM JAVA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, September 16.

(Delayed by Censor.)

News has been received to-day giving details of the operations of the German cruiser Emden in the Bay of Bengal where she has been definitely located. The information states that the Emden encountered on Saturday or Sunday an Italian steamer the name of which is not stated, about two hundred miles off the coast of Vizagapatam and finding no English or French subjects on board released her.

The Italian steamer made for the nearest port and notified the authorities, who in turn notified the Admiralty, and since then the steamer Rubinca has put into Calcutta bringing with her survivors of the steamers Lovat, Killin, Diplomat, Indus, and Trubbock which have been either captured or sunk in the Bay of Bengal by the Emden the survivors having been put on the Rubinca. No time or place of capture or sinking of these steamers is mentioned. The Emden is said to have come through the Straits of Sunda from a port in Java where she is supposed to have been in hiding since last heard of, and then up the coast of Sumatra past the Nicobars and Andamans into the Bay of Bengal.

THE GAIKWAR'S RETURN TO INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Sept. 21.

A telegram received by the Dewan states that passages have been engaged for thir Highneses the Maharajah and Maharani Gaikwar of Baroda to return home by the mail steamer S. S. India, leaving London on October 24th.

NEWS BY FRENCH MAIL.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS MANIFESTO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 20.

The Pondicherry correspondent of the "Hindu" writes:—French journals have come to us in heaps. Most of them are considerably reduced in size as a great part of their workmen have gone to the front. I shall begin with the translations of a few documents of some historic interest.

"L'Humanite" (Socialist daily of the late M. Jaures) has published the following manifesto of the German socialists residing in France:—

"Les Klub Social Democratisch Partai (The Reading Club Social Democratic Party) to our French comrades:—At this hour of distress we express to you the most fraternal sentiments of the German socialists who prefer to remain in your land of liberty and who refuse to take arms against their French comrades. All of us, of course, love our fatherland but we can no longer love a Fatherland which attacks the pacific people. Our sympathies are with you who defend the soil of liberty. March then to the victory! March to strike down the criminal Government of Berlin! Down with the Monarchies! Live the French democracy! Live the German Republic!"

"LEGION GARIBALDIAN."

The Franco-Italian League has organised a "Legion Garibaldian" adopting as their uniform, the glorious red shirt, a symbol of Right and of Liberty. Colonel Lara, Honorary President of the Garibaldian Committee, has offered to equip at his own cost the first battalion consisting of Italian volunteers.

PEACE PRIZE FOR THE KAISER?

The Swedish academicians are faced by an unexpected difficulty. The winners of the various Nobel Prizes are generally decided upon several months beforehand, for instance, it is an open secret that the next prize for Medicine will be awarded to a French savant, Professor Boucharde. A French journal has humorously remarked that in certain circles there was a notion that the peace prize might go to the Kaiser, but recently events have been taking place which must greatly affect Wilhelm the Second's chances of winning that coveted prize.

LITTLE SYMPATHY WITH GERMANS.

The province of Schleswig-Holstein originally belonged to Denmark and the Germans wrested it from her after the war of 1861. It has its own Reichstag which like that of Alsace-Lorraine has always been protesting against alien usurpation. And at the present crisis, the French papers note with satisfaction that the Danish sympathies are with France. It is also stated that the German Government has no confidence in the loyalty of its troops in that province.

STIFLING OF GERMAN TRADE.

General satisfaction is also expressed at the sensible decision of the British statesmen to stifle German trade by every possible means.

OFFER BY DEAF MUTES.

The deaf mutes of France have offered their humble services to the Minister of War through the president of the home for the deaf mutes in Paris:—"Can we not carry messages or do anything?" Verily patriotism has a spiritual side.

"A DEDICATED FAMILY."

Monsieur L. Barthou, formerly a Prime Minister, is to-day a military volunteer. He has offered himself, for active service on the field in any capacity which the War Office might deem fit.

Madame Barthou is a Red Cross nurse. Their son is a soldier of the Republic. The brother of the ex-President of the Cabinet is a military aviator. It is a dedicated family and a shining example of patriotism that lives.

REGULAR ADVANCE IN LORRAINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PONDICHERRY, Sept. 21.

Through the Havas Agency:—

"The Allies are progressing in the direction of Noyon. We hold the heights on the right bank of the Aisne. The Germans appear to be reinforced.

We advance regularly in Lorraine, where the army of the Crown Prince continues to retreat. There are partial and undecisive attacks on the whole front.

We continue progressing on the right banks of the Oise. The Germans bombarded to ruin the cathedral of Rheims. They retired beyond the frontier of Lorraine, evacuating the region of Avricourt.

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

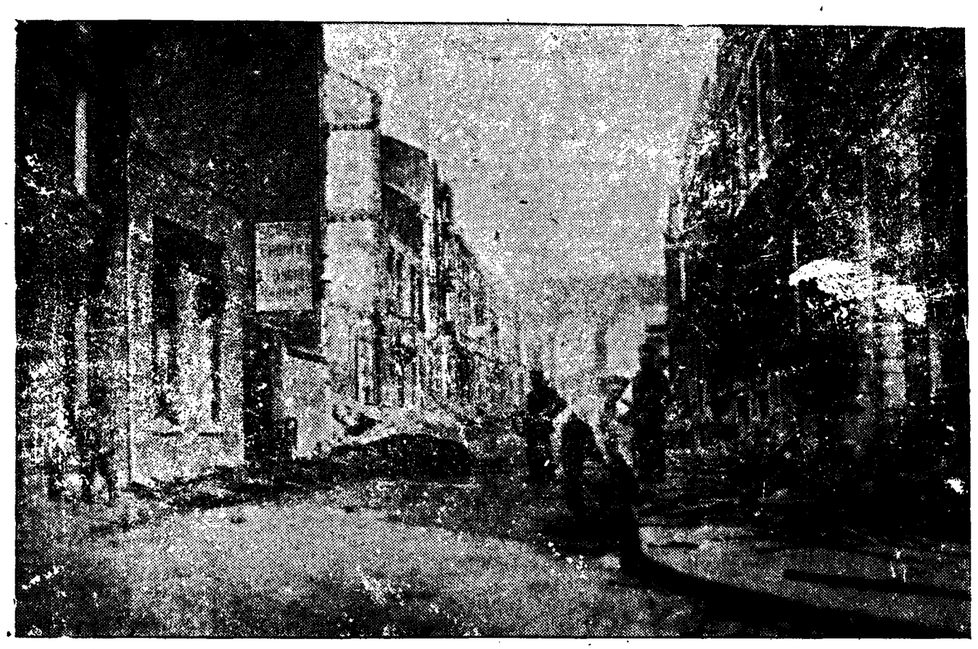
DENIED BY GERMAN GENERAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 20.

The "Times of Ceylon's" London correspondent cables:—An American journalist had an interview with the General commanding the German army in Belgium. The General denied the atrocities and killing of women and children. The journalist declared he had seen women with hands and feet cut off and old men with twenty bayonet wounds. Another was roasted. The General was taken aback and said that he knew nothing personally, and did all that was possible to protect non-combatants.

THE SACK OF VISE.



Reproduced from the "Illustrated London News."

Devastated Avenue De Maastricht.

PONDICHERRY NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

The "Madras Mail's" Pondicherry correspondent writes:—The French Government have just published the following telegrams that passed between the Viceroy and Governor-General of French India when the news that Lieutenant the Hon'ble E. C. Hardinge was wounded reached Pondicherry.

From the Governor to the Viceroy —"I have read in the papers that Lieutenant the Hon'ble E. C. Hardinge son of your Excellency has been wounded in France while fighting with us. Will your Excellency please accept this expression of my personal sympathy and that of the entire population of the French settlements in India and our wishes for the speedy recovery of the illustrious wounded."

Following reply was received:—"Thank you very much for your message of sympathy and for your personal wishes and good wishes of the people of India for the recovery of my son. I have received no details but am confident my son will be well looked after by our French friends."

FRENCH WAR RELIEF FUND.

The list of subscriptions to the French War Relief Fund, has been published which shows the amount collected up to date to be Rs. 21,173, the Consul General contributing Rs. 10.000 and various communities another Rs. 10,000. Of the remainder the Governor gave Rs. 100, Mons H. Lagrona Secretaire General Rs. 60, Mons. A. Gaebele Rs. 50 and Mons Clayssen the Procureur General Rs. 45. All the French Government servants and a large number of French subjects in private employ contributed one day's pay each. Quite a feature of the list is the large number of sums of two annas and one anna each representing voluntary contributions of a number of menial and commonwork people. Several lists are also circulating for the Madras War Fund.

POSITION ON THE AISNE.

GERMANY'S BOY SOLDIERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 20.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The Exchange Agency's correspondent at Bordeaux interviewed German prisoners who gave their ages as 15½. They declared that all students at school over 15 had been mobilised.

There was some uncertainty as to whether the Germans mean to make a real stand on the present line or merely to hold the pursuit while their impedimenta gets well away and some reorganising is done. There is also some speculation as to whether the Allies will attempt a turning movement with the left or continue to force the Crown Prince northward with the right where every advance reduces the length of the frontier open for a German retreat.

"The Times" Paris correspondent says the French have ample forces at their disposal to carry on the attack. General Joffre's use of the railway system to concentrate huge reserves and throw them where required has largely aided the Allie's offensive.

The Paris-Marseilles railway is at present monopolised by the military.

GERMAN POSITIONS IN BELGIUM.

The correspondent of the "Central News" at Antwerp has just toured the German positions depending from Brussels and Louvain which extend in a semi-circular form from a point five miles east of Termonde to ten miles north of Brussels and north of Louvain where they turn in a south-easterly direction. Trenches, redoubts and other works made by reinforced concrete are well furnished with machine guns, field pieces and howitzers of considerable calibre.

The "Chronicle's" Amsterdam correspondent has been informed that the German force at Brussels has just been brought up to 1,50.000.

The "Chronicle's" Antwerp correspondent says that the Belgians anticipating a German offensive movement are preparing to flood more country.

DOCUMENTS SEIZED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 20.

Regarding the recent seizure of documents by the police from Diekmann Bros., the General Officer Commanding Rangoon has informed the firm that they are allowed to continue business as usual.

GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS IN BOMBAY.

In a "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" published yesterday the Governor in Council issues the following orders regulating and restricting the liberty of foreigners residing in the Bombay Presidency:—

1. Subjects of the German Empire and of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary shall be either—
   (a) interned in a Prisoners of War Camp;
   (b) allowed to remain on parole in their place of residence, reporting themselves periodically;
   (c) allowed to remain on parole in their place of residence, not reporting themselves periodically;
   (d) allowed to remain on parole in their place of residence, reporting themselves periodically, and also to travel under permits from place to place;
   (e) allowed to remain on parole in their place of residence, not reporting themselves periodically, and also to travel under permits from place to place;
   (f) ordered to remain on parole in a place not their original place of residence on such conditions as may be specified in each case;
   (g) dealt with otherwise as the authorities specified in rule 2 may direct.

2. In the City of Bombay the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere the District Magistrate, shall pass from time to time orders in each individual case directing that action should be taken in accordance with clause (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g) respectively of rule 1.

3. In any case where a person other than one falling under rule 4 in Government of India, Home Department (Political) Notification No. 909, dated the 22nd August, 1914, republished in Bombay Government Notification, Political Department, No. 575b-W., dated 25th August, 1914, has been, or may be in future, interned in a Prisoners of War Camp, the reasons for the internment should be stated.

4. Copies of the orders passed from time to time under rules 2 and 3 shall be submitted to Government, who may, if they think fit, revise or alter them at any time.

5. Nothing in these orders shall apply to any person regarding whom orders have been passed by any of the Military authorities mentioned in column 1 of Government of India, Home Department (Political) Notification No. 908, dated the 22nd August, 1914, republished in Bombay Government Notification, Political Department, No. 575b-W., dated 25th August, 1914, or other Military authority specially empowered in this behalf.

6. "Parole" means a written promise, vouched for by a respectable British subject of standing, to abstain, while remaining in India, from doing any act or making directly or indirectly any communication likely to assist the enemy or to be prejudicial to British interests.

MEETING AT VALA.

A largly crowded and enthusiastic meeting of all castes and creeds was held in the Taluka School building at Vala on the afternoon of the 16th instant under the presidentship of the State Karbhari, Mr. Ruttonji Pestonji Green, in connection with the Bombay War Relief Fund.

The chief of Vala subscribed Rs. 800 and the Karbhari, Mr. Ruttonji Pestonji Green, Rs. 100. A committee was formed to collect the fund.

INDIA'S RESPONSE.

NEW ZEALAND'S UNBOUNDED ADMIRATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The following message has been received from the Governor of New Zealand:—"Myself and my Government desire you will send the following message to the Viceroy of India. New Zealand desires to express unbounded admiration at the splendid response to the Empire's call made by all the inhabitants of the mighty Empire of India and friendly bordering States."

The Viceroy has sent the following reply:—"On behalf of India I thank New Zealand very heartily for her warm and friendly message, and assure her that India is looking forward with the keenest enthusiasm to fighting side by side with New Zealand against the enemies of the Empire."

VALLEY OF DEATH.

Reproduced from the "Illustrated London News."

Sheaving corn under fire at Tirlemont.

HOSPITAL FOR NORTH BOMBAY.

REPORT OF CORPORATION COMMITTEE.

GENEROUS OFFERS ACCEPTED.

The Committee of the Bombay Corporation appointed to consider the proposed establishment of a hospital in the north of the island, have now completed their report.

After detailing the history of the proposal, the report goes on to say:—

The position at present is briefly as follows:—

(1) There is a complete agreement as to the need for a hospital in the north of the Island.

(2) A site measuring 50,000 square yards on the Parel Government House Estate, granted by Government to the Bombay Presidency King Edward Memorial Association, has been offered by that Association for the hospital. The present value of the site is estimated at Rs. 5,00,000.

(3) A sum of Rs. 7 lakhs, inclusive of the following special offers, is offered by the Memorial Association to the Corporation:—
(a) A sum of Rs. 1,20,655 received by the Association from the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Entertainment Fund, which had been previously offered to the Corporation.
(b) A sum of Rs. 1 lakh offered to the Association by Mr. Purshottam Mangaldas Nathubhoy on condition that a separate ward, to be used as a Maternity Hospital, be erected and named after his wife Bai Lilavatibai.
(c) A sum of Rs. 17,000 received by the Association from the Laleaca Memorial Fund for the purpose of providing either a ward or a dispensary to be named after the late Dr. Laleaca with a request that a bust of the Doctor, to be given by the Secretaries, be placed in the ward or the dispensary.

(4) Plans and estimates for a hospital, with accommodation for 270 beds, have been prepared and approved by the King Edward Memorial Association and by Government. The initial cost of the hospital is estimated at Rs. 21 lakhs and the maintenance charges from Rs 70,000 to Rs. 80,000.

(5) An offer of Rs. 50,000 has been made to the Corporation from the estate of the late Dr. Habib Ismail Jan Mahomed, on condition that either a Maternity Ward or a Theatre for Operations named after the late Dr. Habib Ismail Jan Mahomed is erected and maintained.

(6) Government have communicated a scheme for the establishment of a School of Tropical Medicine, in conjunction with the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory and the proposed King Edward Memorial Hospital, and have invited the Corporation to co-operate in the matter.

The Committee cordially welcome all these generous offers to co-operate with the Municipality in carrying out the project, and they are glad to report that they are now in a position to recommend their acceptance, subject to the adjustment of certain details.

5. Dealing first with the offer of the Memorial Committee, the Committee beg to state that they had a conference with the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Kt., the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, and Dr. Stanley Reed, representatives of the King Edward Memorial Association, on the 23rd July 1914. The Committee recommend that the very handsome offer of the Memorial Association be accepted by the Corporation with thanks subject to the understanding arrived at with its representatives and they request that they may be authorized to refer the plans to Mr. Pite with such suggestions as may be considered necessary.

One of the three offers embodied in the Association's proposal was that in consideration of the receipt of a sum of Rs. 1,20,655 from the Secretaries of the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Entertainment Fund the main block should be named after Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim. It is understood that the Secretaries of the Fund do not insist upon the main block being so named and that they will be satisfied if any separate ward or block is named after Sir Currimbhoy. When the same sum was offered to the Corporation through Government it was stated in Government letter No. 973, dated the 21st February 1908, that Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim wished that the money should be devoted to the establishment of a hospital which would be available for mill-hands and others in the north of the island, that Government were prepared to hand over the amount to the Municipality as soon as a scheme for such a hospital was formulated on the condition that steps were taken in utilizing it to commemorate the origin of the fund, either in the name of one of the wards or by erecting a suitable tablet recording how the money for the hospital as a whole was raised and showing that the sum referred to above formed the nucleus of the fund. The Committee have no doubt that the Corporation will cordially accept this and the other two offers. They further beg to recommend that the offer conveyed in Dr. Rajabally V. Patel's letter, dated the 1st January 1914, of Rs. 50,000 from the estate of the late Dr. Habib Ismail Jan Mahomed, be also accepted with thanks. The condition attached to this offer is that either a maternity ward or a theatre for operations named after the deceased be erected and maintained. As Mr. Purshottam Mangaldas Nathubhoy's offer is made expressly for the provision of a Maternity Ward to be named after his wife Bai Lilavatibai, the late Dr. Habib's name may be associated with a theatre for operations, but these are details in regard to which a separate report will be made after the negotiations are completed and after the plans are finally settled.

There remains now the proposal of Government concerning the School of Tropical Medicine. Government have addressed a further letter on the subject, dated the 26th January, 1914, with which they enclose a copy of a detailed scheme prepared by the Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory for the establishment of the proposed school and they observe that the Government of India have declared themselves in full sympathy with the object, that they have suggested to the Government of India that a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs should be made from Imperial revenues towards the project and that the Government of India have expressed a preference in favour of a grant towards the capital expenditure on account of building and equipment as the form which their assistance towards the same will take. In connection with proposal the Committee beg to recommend that Government may be informed that the Corporation will be prepared to co-operate with them in the matter, that they had already resolved to establish and maintain a hospital in the North of the Island and that they have since accepted the offer of land and money made by the King Edward Memorial Association towards the establishment of a hospital to be maintained by the Corporation and that when the hospital is established they will be glad to place 50 beds at the disposal of the authorities of the proposed School of Tropical Medicine subject to the general authority and control of the Executive Officers in charge of the Hospital.

After the Corporation have approved of this report and after the negotiations in respect of the offers abovementioned are completed and the plans are finally settled, the Committee will submit estimates in respect of the initial cost of construction of the hospital and the maintenance charges. Meanwhile, however, they may state that as at present estimated the cost for erecting a hospital with 270 beds would amount to a little more than Rs. 21 lakhs and that the Corporation's share of the initial expenditure may therefore be about Rs. 14 lakhs. In communicating the scheme for the establishment of a School for Tropical Medicine, Government have been good enough to state that they would not only bear the whole cost of the school, but would also "help towards making up the balance required for the hospital building." The Committee beg to recommend that Government may therefore be approached with a request for a liberal donation towards the cost of the hospital.

ALLEGED POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

Mr. Camell, Second Presidency Magistrate, had before him to-day three political offenders charged with various offences. Madan Mohan Bhowmick the last of the absconding accused in the Barisal Conspiracy Case and who was arrested yesterday was produced before the Magistrate. The charge against him was conspiracy and he was remanded until 2nd October. The next man Tarkeswar Guha B.A., was alleged to be an associate of Protul Chander Ganguli a proclaimed political offender. His case was adjourned, accused being released on bail. Shaishir Kumar Ghosh of Laridpur, an associate of Bhowmick was placed before the Magistrate and remanded to jail.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

THREE ADDITIONAL PROFESSORSHIPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 21.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the creation of three additional Professorships in the Indian Educational Service for the Government College of Rangoon:—one for English, one for Philosophy and one for Mathematics.

PUNJAB COUNCIL AND THE WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA Sept. 19.

The following resolution was passed at the meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council to-day the members standing:—That this Council desires to convey to his Majesty the King Emperor an expression of the sincere devotion and staunch loyalty of his subjects in the Punjab to the Throne and the Government, and an assurance of their solemn determination to maintain the proud martial tradition of the province by serving his Majesty in every form in which their help may be required in the present war against the enemies of his Empire.

MAILS NOT SEIZED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 21.

When the Dovre was stopped in the Bay on Friday the officers of the Emden who boarding her, found she carried the Singapore, China and Penang mails for Rangoon. The officers expressed the intention of seizing the mails, but on the Captain of the Dovre appealing to their instincts of fair play and pointing out that it would do no harm to allow the mails to proceed and would relieve a lot of anxiety in Rangoon they were allowed to go. The mails were delivered to-day.

GERMAN OVERTURES FOR PEACE.

THROWING RESPONSIBILITY ON ENGLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 21.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

London, Sept. 20.—The "Times" New York correspondent quotes a message from Washington to a New York paper stating on the highest diplomatic authority, that Germany will glady listen to a suggestion but is prevented by the attitude of England. Germany will not stop fighting so long as England declares that this must be a war to a finish. Germany is now willing to call a draw on condition that Germany in Europe remains intact and is let alone by other Powers around her in future. This is regarded as an attempt to throw the responsibility for the continuance of the war on England. A storm of indignation has been aroused in America by the publication of the text of the Belgian indictment of German methods of warfare.

As the women at Dolberitz had been showing sympathy for British prisoners by giving cigarettes and sweets it is reported that the guarding of the camp will be made more rigorous.

LONDON LETTER.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

STOCK EXCHANGE STILL CLOSED.

BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY.

Our correspondent deals with the effect of the war on the financial position, and gives details of the sources of Britain's food supply.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The financial position in the City is beyond the ken of the average brain. The Stock Exchange is still closed, and though a few dealings outside are recorded, they are not encouraged by the harassed committee. There is no doubt that when the crash first came, and it was decided to close the doors of the Stock Exchange, there was a hope that many members would quietly arrange their differences, and that the position would be considerably eased before the re-opening of the House. But as I pointed out last week, ninety per cent. of the account remains as it was, while the differences are enormous. Firms with but a few thousands of capital have been dealing in hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of shares. This was well enough when clients paid, and the joint stock banks offered accommodation. But thanks to the enormous Anglo-Continental clientale work by the Schmidts, the Rosenbergs and Gothensteins of our Stock Exchange, the time came when clients could not and would not pay up, and the banks were keeping a tight fist over their gold. In the meanwhile the financial press—which has little enough to do just now—is filling its columns with suggestions for solving the difficulty and re-opening the Stock Exchange. Perhaps it would have been better had it never been closed. It sounds an impossible calamity the demoralisation of the world's greatest stock market and the "hammering" of firms wholesale; but one cannot help feeling some sympathy with the view of one gentleman that "When it is all over the Germans can go back to Germany and the rest fight for their country." In the meanwhile the Committee seem dazed. Everybody is willing to help but the way out is by no means easy. The Government, the Bank of England, the Joint Stock Banks and the Stock Exchange Committee are all thinking vigorously, and presumably something will be done. One of the main difficulties in the way of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is that third and fourth securities, of which the bulk of the open account consists, bolstered up by Government support, would drag down the reputation of Consols and other gilt-edge securities; the tendency would be to place them all in the same category.

STRONG MEASURES IN GERMANY.

In Germany the difficulty of financing the war has been dealt with by the use of strong measures. The whole wealth of the nation has been utilised and the Government are issuing bills against wheat, iron, coal or any other asset it may possess. Few would propose such desperate remedies in the case of Great Britain, but there is more logic and sense in a kindred proposal put forward by a well-known writer, than in any other suggestion that has yet been published. Currency is necessary to pay the expenses of the war and it is proposed that the Trustee securities should be used. Bills, such as are proposed, must not be convertible into gold; *ça va sans dire*, as our French allies would say. It is estimated that the banks hold as their own property £250,000,000 of gilt-edge investments, which they have written down to a modest value. But the banks have also lent the enormous sum of about £300,000,000 to their customers on the security of gilt-edge investments. It is proposed that these customers be forced to deposit the Stocks with the Treasury and get cash, thus reducing the huge loan account. At the worst this would set free great sums that could be re-lent to the Government, while there are hundreds of members of the Stock Exchange still solvent and able to do business. If these firms could borrow on their gilt-edge stocks they could re-open the House.

The great advocate of this scheme is Mr. Raymond Radclyffe, who writes for the "New Witness." It seems to be received with favour. There is no doubt that the whole position centres round the Stock Exchange, and the sooner a scheme by which that institution can be re-opened is formulated, the better it will be for us all.

DIPLOMATIC MOBILISATION.

When England decided on what is now generally recognised as a diplomatic mobilisation of her fleet at Spithead under the disguise of a Royal review, and promptly rushed the ships to the North Sea at the declaration of war, she gained for this country a silent victory, the importance of which cannot be excelled by any subsequent manoeuvre in the war. I say nothing of the route held open for the dispatch of our army to the continent, as that scarcely comes within the province of this letter But it proved a masterstroke in the protection of our commerce, and the blockading of many of the necessaries of life.

So far as we are concerned a momentary alarm, which can in no way be described as a panic, caused a temporary tendency for prices of commodities to rise. Even this was due to the demands of the Government for military purposes as much as to the fear of imports being curtailed. In one direction, and one direction only, has the average housekeeper been materially affected. This has been in the purchase of eggs, which for a fortnight or so rose in price to the extent of 75 per cent. But the quotation has since relapsed. The majority of our imported eggs have hitherto come from Russia by way of the North Sea. But even if this source of supply should be seriously affected for some time, there are countries like Denmark, Holland and France—to say nothing of the Irish and English production—only too glad to supply the deficit. As regards other food supplies the position is all the more satisfactory in view of the fact that starvation was the great bogey that had haunted the prophets of war. Two weeks ago I pointed out in my letter the substantial supplies of meat, grain, and other food necessaries already in the country.

In view of this the temporary advance that took place in the price of non-perishable provisions must be laid at the door of certain selfish and panicky persons.

SOURCES OF FOOD SUPPLY.

The chief sources of our food supply make interesting reading. I have previously pointed out that sixty per cent of the meat consumed in this country is home-killed and that slaughtering can be done on a larger scale if necessary. As regards fronzen meat, Argentina, Austrialia and New Zealand send us practically all our imports. Australia and New Zealand between them supply nearly eleven million pounds sterling worth and Argentina nearly fifteen million. Very little of this is re-exported, and that little will be retained. The route is clear for a steady continuance of bacon and hams. Denmark and the United States each send us nearly nine million pounds sterling worth of these, while Canada is responsible for one million two hundred thousand pounds sterling. In the case of none of the foods I have mentioned are Austria-Hungry or Germany much affected by our mastery of the sea, for Germany eats little frozen meat, and its importation into the Dual Monarchy is forbidden. In the case of the cured meat both countries are self-supporting.

We import a great deal of butter from Russia though this is less than the four and a half million pounds sterling that comes to us from the Antipodes, while Denmark supplies close on eleven million pounds worth. On the other hand Germany looks to Russia and Finland for nearly £3,400,000 worth. No doubt the Russian supplies will be made up from other quarters.

Margerine, which supplies the place of butter in so many instances, is imported here from Germany, but the cutting off of this supply need not be an evil, for the oil pressing machinery we already possess can be added to, and a new impetus given to an important industry in this country.

We have in the past failed to support the sugar industry of our West Indian colonies and in that direction England is receiving her reward by the prospect of higher prices. The late Lord Pirbright, when as Baron Henry de Worms, tried to fight the bounty-fed competition of Germany but was not supported by the British people. As a result we have for years been dependant on Austria and Germany for seventy-five per cent. of our supplies. When one realises the enormous quantity of sugar employed for domestic purposes and in manufacture, the seriousness of the position is obvious. On the other hand quantities of coffee supplied to our opponents will be diverted with advantage to Great Britain.

I hope in a future letter to survey the effect of the war commercially in other directions. Only really bad luck can rob Great Britain of her present mastery of the sea. Provided fortune is favourable it seems that whatever other trials and tragedies may be in store for us, food famine is not one of them. On the contrary in many cases prices may tend to decrease.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

There are several encouraging features to be noted in the annual accounts of the Canadian Pacific Railway, now available. It is true that the Company's gross receipts showed a rather large contraction, due in the main to the shrinkage in the freight traffic. On the other hand, expenses were considerably reduced, while special income rose by a substantial amount. The result was that the decrease in the net surplus available for dividends was relatively small. Moreover, the actual amount earned on the enlarged capital was appreciably in excess of dividend requirements, so that once again the Company's operations yielded a large surplus after provision had been made for all charges and contingencies. The Directors are convinced of the wisdom of making provision for capital requirements covering a considerable period in the future. They add, however, that with the curtailment of capital expenditure no necessity exists for issuing any additional ordinary Stock at present, that there will be no resumption of any works requiring a large amount of money until it is amply warranted by a decided improvement in business conditions, and that there will be no emission of any portion of the additional capital until the sanction of the shareholders has been obtained at a special meeting called for that purpose. The declaration should prove sufficiently reassuring.

SEPARATION ALLOWANCES FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 20.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

London, September 18.—The new separation allowances for soldiers' wives are 12s. and 6d. weekly with 2s. and 6d. for each of the first three children and afterwards 2s. per child. An increase in the payments to widows is under consideration.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE CLOSING OF WELLS.

HEATED DEBATE.

POLICY OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE SUGGESTED.

A petition signed by 25,000 citizens praying for the suspension of the present anti-malarial policy of closing wells and tanks came up for discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Corporation, and about two hours was spent in debating this question.

The Standing Committee recommended that the Corporation should reply to the petitioners stating, in effect, that every case received their most sympathetic consideration. In the course of the debate members asked for sympathy for the people, and also for a report from the Commissioner. The Commissioner said his views had not been changed since he issued his Press Note last month, and his report would be on those lines only.

Thereupon a lively debate followed, and Mr. Wacha moved a reference to a committee, at the same time endorsing the view of Dr. Sukhia, who had recommended passive resistance by not paying taxes until distress warrants were issued.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee, in replying on the debate, asked whether the monopoly of sympathy was with members whom he named, and Mr. Petit strongly objected to these remarks with the result that there was a stormy scene for a few minutes.

The amendments were, on a division being taken, lost, and the Standing Committee's proposal carried.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, being in the chair.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM

The meeting proceeded to elect a member to serve on the board of managment of the Acworth Leper Asylum during 1914-1915, vice Lieutenant-Colonel, M. A. T. Collie, resigned. There were two candidates nominated for the post, viz., Dr. N. H. Sukhia and Mr. V. A. Dabhokar. As a result of the poll, the President declared Mr. Dabhokar elected, he having received 23 votes, as against 15 votes recorded in favour of Dr. Sukhia.

THE LATE MR. HABIBBHOY.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Corporation passed the following resolution:—

"That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death, on the 7th August 1914, of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, who, as a member of the Corporation for two years, rendered useful services to the City, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

AN ALLEGED NUISANCE.

Consideration was next given to a letter from the Rev. Dr. Herman Jurgens, Archbishop of Bombay, complaining of a nuisance alleged to be committed by Messrs. Dixon and Company's foundry.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved that the letter be referred to the Committee that was previously appointed to forward a report on the subject. Mr. Mody said that the Committee had visited this spot and had come to the conclusion that the Corporation be recommended to inform the proprietors of the foundry that the foundry would not be allowed to work after six months. He hoped that the residents of the locality will endure the nuisance with patience during that period.

The proposition having been seconded, was carried.

CLOSING OF WELLS.

The Corporation next considered a letter from Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Cama, Mr. Narottan Morarji Gooldas and numerous others requesting that:

"The Corporation will be good enough to altogether abandon its policy of enforcing the hermetically sealing-up or the closing-up of the wells and tanks of the City, or even of the putting-up of trap-doors," or that "the present policy of the Corporation with regard to the closing or even the temporary sealing-up of wells and tanks in the City be at least suspended until the scheme of the duplication of the Tansa Mains is completed."

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee the petitioners be informed that this question had been reciving the most careful consideration of the Commissioner and Standing Committee, and that great care was being taken not to hurt the religious feelings of the people, and that very little inconvenience was caused even in the worst cases.

Mr. Cawasji said that this petition was signed by 25,000 persons but he did not know whether the Corporation desired to have another debate on the subject. The petitioners must have read an account of the discussion in the Corporation, and he did not know whether the Corporation desired to discuss the subject a second time. If the Corporation came to the conclusion that no further debate was desirable, they would then accept his proposal.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla seconded the proposition.

PASSIVE OPPOSITION.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia said that the different communities were greatly agitated on the subject, and it was high time that the Corporation should do something until their water supply was improved. He thought, so far as he could see, there was very good ground for the residents of the City to come to them for redress. It had been said that the whole thing rested with the Commissioner, but that was not so. If people desired to see their legitimate wishes carried out, they could do so by passive opposition. By passive opposition, people could do wonders. They would withhold payment of municipal bills until they were recovered by distress warrants. He thought that in courtesy to the signatories, who could be said to be the cream of society, they ought to have asked for a report from the Commissioner. If these 25,000 signatories, were disregarded, there would be another public meeting, and they would again go to Government.

He, therefore, moved an amendment that the petition be forwarded to the Commissioner for report.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded the amendment. He said that under ordinary circumstances he would have supported the Executive policy, but their water supply was responsible for great hardships, and that was to be considered.

Mr. J. B. Petit, in supporting the amendment, said that it was true that the Corporation had discussed the subject once but they had to bear in mind that the memorial now made definite suggestions. One of these was to give up the policy of filling in the wells, or in the alternative they suggested to postpone the policy. That alternative suggestion was a reasonable one, and the Corporation ought not to find it difficult to accept that suggestion. By doing so, the Corporation would not be stultified; on the contrary such a course would be consistent with the view of the Corporation and with the action the Corporation had adopted in the past.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

The Commissioner said that Dr. Sukhia and his supporters were aware that about a month ago he had stated what his views on the subject were by issuing Press Note, which contained a full and careful statement. That Note represented his views and there was no reason to suppose that he had changed his views within a month. There was no reason for him to do so. He had not the slightest objection to make a report, but the report would be on the same lines as the Press Note, because he could not be expected to change his views within a month. Mr. Petit had asked them to do away with their policy, but the Corporation had agreed to Dr. Bentley's Report. Again, Dr. Jehangir always supported sanitary measures in theory, but when they came to practice and as soon as there was an outcry, Dr. Jehangir supported that outcry.

Dr. Jehangir objected to this statement. He said he had always spoken honestly, and the Commissioner was not justified in making such an insinuation.

The Commissioner, continuing, said that Dr. Jehangir had talked of the difficulty in obtaining water for domestic purposes, but he could not see why water for domestic purposes could not be drawn by hand-pumps. They all expected that their water supply would increase within one year, as they were going to bring more water from the Vehar Lake, and they would be getting a more constant supply a year later from the Tansa.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar thought that the matter should be referred to the Commissioner, as the latter's Press Note had not come before them officially and they had not obtained an opportunity of expressing their views thereon.

Dr. D. B. Master, said that when he moved his resolution in July, he was poohpoohed an dtold that there was no agitation in this matter. Now this petition proved that there was an agitation to a considerable extent, and he would now say that the Standing Committee and the Corporation were responsible for the same.

Mr. H. A. Simcox asked whether it was right, and whether it was a good thing, that a member of this Board should deliberately recommend to the public to passively resist all municipal payments, on the recovery of which they were conducting their administration, because they were dissatisfied with a certain policy.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that with reference to Mr. Simcox's question, he would say that Dr. Sukhia was not wrong in expressing his opinion in the way he had done. In the Houses of Parliament, on the question of vivisection and anti-vivisection, the same feeling was exhibited, and it was said in the House of Commons that if people took things in their own hands without breaking the law, they would bring the Councillors to their senses. If he were to speak on the subject he would use stronger language than that of Dr. Sukhia, and would say with great emphasis that if an oppressive policy was continued and there was no remedy, then passive resistance was perfectly right and proper, and was the only way to bring pressure for modifying a policy which was not the policy to be carried out.

AN ETERNAL CRY.

The question now before them, Mr. Wacha went on to say, was what resolution they should pass in reply to a petition forwarded by 25,000 citizens, many of whom were highly respected persons. The Standing Committee had passed a resolution which they asked them to pass on to the petitioners. The question was whether that resolution by itself was sufficiently re-assuring to the people. Was it merely an eyewash to allay the agitation? If the Corporation thought that it was sufficient and re-assuring, then it was not necessary to refer it to the Commissioner, who had told them his views were well-known. So far as he could see, the resolution recommended by the Standing Committee was not re-assuring. Here 25,000 good citizens were expressing, in a constitutional manner, what they felt on the subject, and in doing so it must be remembered they were echoing the sentiments of a larger population. To these people this resolution would be an old comfort, they having said the same thing twenty times over. What they wanted was something more promising, particularly with regard to the want of water, which had by now become an eternal cry because of the way, methods and manner in which the policy of closing their wells was carried on. Possibly the policy was not wrong, though personally he was partly against it, as he still did not believe that on the whole the Report of Dr. Bentley was a right one. He challenged that Report and said that he could prove in public print that it was a most unscientific Report, drawn from personal prejudices and personal bias. The best answer that they could give was by saying with due respect, that they would take care to see that the harshness hitherto employed would not be employed. That there was harshness was certain, for otherwise there would have been no petition. For his part he would say that the harshness was of a tyrannical character. He believed that no purpose would be served by referring the petition to the Commissioner, who held pronounced views on the subject, and he therefore moved an amendment that the petition be referred to a committee on which he put all the doctor members, besides others, he refusing to serve, saying that he was thoroughly disgusted with this Well Committee. In conclusion, he asked the members to consider the question carefully and slowly, and not in the cavalier fashion as recommended by the Standing Committee.

Mr. R. B. Mantri seconded the amendment and Mr. Manmohandass Ramji supported it.

Mr. J. B. Petit said that at first he was in favour of referring the matter to the Commissioner, as he had expected to get a favourable report from him but in view of what had fallen from the Commissioner, the Corporation would be well-advised not to ask him to make a report, but to pass Mr. Wacha's amendment.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji supported Mr Petit's view.

Dr. Sukhia said he, too, was in favour of Mr. Wacha's amendment, as the Commissioner had said that he would not budge an inch; but he would not withdraw his amendment until Mr. Wacha's amendment had been voted upon.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir then replied on the debate. He protested against the remarks of members that the reply was discourteous or unsympathetic, and challenged them to show what was discourteous or unsympathetic about it. He repeated what he had said on the last occasion, that the Standing Committee had gone into every case that came before it with great care, and during the last few months not one well had been hermetically sealed. The utmost they had done was to have one trap door, in some cases two, and in few cases more, while in some cases no action whatever had been taken. Knowing this—and members were bound to know this from the proceedings of the Standing Committee and which evidently they had not taken the pains to see—members would not have come forward with these suggestions or to say that even latterly they had been treating the public unsympathetically. Did members wish the committee to stop all operations? They required to be told so, and they would follow that order.

"MONOPOLY OF SYMPATHY."

Continuing, Mr. Cawasji said that the agitation had been caused not by the action of the Standing Committee or of the Commissioner, but by the want of water in Bombay. It was also caused by wild speeches in the Corporation, and by ignorance on the part of many. If they left all the wells open, their distress would not be allayed and they would not get more water. They were, therefore, attaching the blame on a cause which had nothing to do with the source of the complaint. Dr. Sukhia was a member of the Standing Committee, he approved of the Corporation's policy and he would say that latterly they had been considering every case very sympathetically, and that they had greatly relaxed their reins. For these reasons he thought that the Corporation should accept his resolution with thanks. It was their desire to treat every one with sympathy and consideration as long as there was no water, but, he asked, was sympathy for the people to be monopolised by Dr. Master, Dr. Jehangir, Mr. Petit Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Wacha?

Mr. Petit at once rose to a point of order shouting loudly that Mr. Cawasji's remarks were highly unparliamentary, and that he considered these remarks to be a piece of gross impertinence.

Dr. Sukhia:—And gross impudence too.

Mr. Cawasji—And Mr. Jehangir Petit's impertinence, Mr. President, seems to have no bounds.

Mr. Petit again shouted out, but in the uproar which had followed the previous remarks, neither what he said, nor what the President said, could be heard.

Mr. Cawasji then repeated that the monopoly of sympathy was not with certain members only, and Mr. Petit retorted that the monopoly of common-sense was not with Mr. Cawasji Jehangir only.

Mr. Cawasji said he did not need to say now on whose shoulders the charge of impertinence lay.

Mr. Cawasji then wound up his remarks by repeating that the agitation had no force in it now, that the committee had greatly relaxed their reins, and that they were continuing to act justly and sympathetically.

Mr. Wacha's amendment was then put to the vote and lost on a show of hands, 10 voting in favour and 18 against it. A poll was demanded and as a result 17 voted in favour, and 23 against. The amendment was, therefore, declared lost.

Dr. Sukhia's amendment was next put to the vote and lost by 15 votes against 21 The original proposition was then carried.

The meeting adjourned until Thursday.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT SENSATION.

BARRISTER AND EXCISE OFFICER.

An uncommon incident took place at the Calcutta High Court on Friday when a well-known member of the Bar was requested by an European officer of the Excise Department to allow his brief bag to be opened and examined on the allegation that it contained opium, says the "Englishman."

It appears that Mr. A. A. Avetoom was entering the High Court by the north gate followed by his peon carrying his bag containing his briefs when he was stopped by the Excise officer in question who wished to examine the bag. Mr. Avetoom protested and said that he was an Advocate of the Court, that he was in a hurry as he had to appear in a case before one of the Vacation Benches and that if the officer wanted he could accompany him upstairs and examine the bag. This, it is said, the Excise officer declined to do and is reported to have remarked that he would lay a charge against Mr. Avetoom of obstructing a public servant in the execution of his duty by not permitting him to examine the bag which, according to his information, held opium. On that Mr. Avetoom replied that if the bag was supposed to contain opium the officer could open and examine it. The officer, however, would not do so, alleging he had been obstructed and left.

The news created a sensation in the Court and was the main topic of conversation in the Bar Library.

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OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Prussia and Germany.

"The Common weal." We shall do well to distinguish, in thinking of the future, between Prussia as the Imperial Power in Germany, and Germany herself, the land of philosophy, science and art. It is Prussia, with her rough coarse ways and her ambitious rulers, which has been the curse of Europe and Germany alike since the time of Frederick the Great, with his giant grenadiers and his brutal discipline. It has been the ambition of the Prussian Kings which has made all the trouble. It was Prussia that stole Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark and that crushed Austria. It was Prussia that took Alsace-Lorraine from France, and wrung from her a huge indemnity. It was Prussia that seized the Imperial Crown, and forced the kingdoms of Germany to yield to its yoke of iron. Prussia does not represent German thought, nor German science, nor German art. In thinking of German culture, one recalls Dresden, Weimer, Gottingen, Heidelberg, Munich, not Berlin. Berlin is a city of merchants, of soldiers, of martinet discipline, hard, shrewd repellent, arrogant, insulting. South Germany and the German small States and Kingdoms, these are the Germany that is loved and respected, the Germany of quiet industry and peaceful homes, and gentle capable housewives and well-cared-for children. And it is also the Germany of Goethe, Schiller, Lessing, Fichte, of the great galaxy of poets, philosophers, scientists, and artists. But the Germany of Berlin and Hamburg—may the war deprive it of all power for future mischief.

The "Emden" Episode.

"Indian Daily News".—The episode of the "Emen" illustrates we fear the difficulties of Government from Simla. The defence of our trade routes is conducted from Bombay by the Admiral commanding the station who we suppose has an Intelligence Branch. He communicates with Simla, which tells us when it is safe to go to sea and when not and it is from Simla that come the warnings and the permissions. That intelligence Branch ought to have known what the "Amazone" knew probably as early as 5th September namely that a hostile vessel was in the neighbourhood of Penang. Yet we were told the Bay was safe and on the 11th several vessels went out of the river and met their fate, a fate which was quite unnecessary under the circumstances. That two vessels with troops should have been allowed to go out shows how innocent the Simla Government and the Admiral-in-charge of the East India station were of all knowledge of the matter. That they were so ignorant is a blunder for which someone should be held responsible. But again we can only say that information is better than secrecy and more practical—and information breeds information. The other policy has not distinguished itself.

"Those who take the Sword."

"The Statesman".—Every telegram brings some new proof of the embarrassments and disasters crowding upon the once invincible army. It is almost impossible to keep mental pace with its reverses. The captures of prisoners, guns and wagons have become a monotonous tale. Every army of the enemy is in difficulties, and not least the army under the command of the Crown Prince whose retreat by the line which would by preference be adopted appears to have been cut off. The spectacle does not call for exultation, but it will not excite one iota of pity. The German people have brought their troubles upon themselves. They have taken the sword, and by the sword they will deservedly perish. They have risked their commerce and their culture upon the gamble of war. If they lose, they will have proved the worst enemies of both. They will be a ruined people for generations since every wrong which they have committed against civilisation and humanity must be brought home to them. The account is lengthening daily. The sack of Louvain is now shown to have been unexcusable savagery. The vilest crimes and atrocities are being placed in the indictment, and the conscience of Europe will demand not vengeance but a calm and unflinching justice.

A Stupid and Senseless Attack.

"The Punjabee."—At a time when the rest of the Empire, notably the United Kingdom, is loud in its appreciation of the offers of assistance made by all sections of the Indian community, when the Viceroy's message has made a tremendous sensation in the House of Parliament, in the British Press as well as in the Colonies, when every part of the Empire is expecting great things from Indian troops, when even such a man as Lord Curzon, so notoriously unfriendly to Indian aspirations, is looking forward to Bengal Lancers making their appearance in the streets of Berlin and Gurkhas talking their ease in the gardens of Potsdam—at such a time it was reserved for an Anglo-Indian journal to repay the debt it owes to this country by making a stupid and senseless attack upon His Majesty's Indian troops. In a leading article in its issue of Saturday it writes:—"It is no disparagement to Indian troops to say that even when trained and led by British officers a very small portion of them come up to this the British standard. If they did the British would not be in India." It is for the great British nation to ask itself if it is a compliment to it to be told that it is in India merely because British soldiers are better than Indian soldiers. It is *our* right and *our duty* to ask that the insult which the *Pioneer* hurls at the vast majority of His Majesty's Indian troops should not go unnoticed. The *Pioneer* should be asked to substantiate its allegation, to cite concrete instances in which Indian troops have during the last half century failed to come up to the standard, and if it fails to do so should be compelled to withdraw its statement. The statement, which would have been unfortunate and untrue at all times, is specially impolitic and mischievous at a moment like this when the whole of India is pulsating with feelings of loyalty and devotion to the British Throne and when so much depends upon the encouragement which the Indian troops both here and at the front receive.

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BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD.

GOING TO THE FRONT.

A GREAT ORGANISATION.

The Special Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wrote as follows from Havre on Aug. 22:—

In a few days, when the first great battle of the campaign is fought and won, and not till then, our people will be encouraged by the knowledge of what organisation has done for the British Expeditionary Force. It has been my good fortune to see more, probably, of the concentration and despatch of British troops to the fighting line than any other English correspondent, and for two days I have been at places in the interior of France where there were opportunities of judging the speed with which our Army was proceeding northwards and the progress it was making by road and rail. It is against the public interest to disclose the centres from which I made my observations or to give even a hint of the numbers or class of troops passing me. But there can be no harm in stating that not only were our men proceeding to their assigned positions very rapidly, but they were moving with the regularity of a marvellous machine, which was allowed a certain speed, and timed to a nicety.

Troop trains do not travel at a great pace. A substantial interval is generally allowed between each, and the difficulty of getting men, horses, and material away from the detraining points is a great factor in their running. Yet the calculations of the officers controlling the lines were so precise that last night I saw at an important junction many miles away from here six trains pass fully loaded in the same direction within thirty-two minutes. There is no railway station in England which has a platform long enough for a Continental troop train. Victoria and York would not be big enough. If you took a Blackpool excursion at the time of the wakes and doubled its length you would obtain some idea of what the transportation of troops by train involves.

ENTHUSIASTIC POPULATION.

Engine after engine whistled and laboriously hauled its load forward. Mile after mile the inhabitants of towns and villages stood where they had been standing for hours, never tired of cheering valiant men, comrades of their own kith and kin. Rudely-made Union Jacks were in the hands of children, and the soldiers wore in their caps the flowers thrown to them at every place where the trains slowed up French territorial soldiers on sentry duty on station platforms risked a good deal to shake the hands of Tommies as each length of rolling stock rumbled onward to busier scenes, and anyone who could explain to them the meaning of the writing on the carriages was a friend indeed.

Here are a few of the inscriptions I read: "Pleasure train to Berlin"—there was a patriotic twinkle in the French soldier's eye; he would have been delighted to join the passengers. "God bless the King and Queen"—the piou-piou saluted. "Play up, the French" was a football expression not quite understood, but "Hurrah, now we're off" was appreciated thoroughly. A rough chalk sketch of the Kaiser, with the ends of the moustache drooping, was intended to convey the Emperor's chagrin at the strength of the opposition his army met with, and the truck bearing the motto "Liege" was acclaimed. "It's dogged as does it" was a trifle puzzling, but "Now we sha'n't be long" satisfied everybody.

A CHEERFUL SOLDIERY.

The cheerfulness of the soldiers excited the most favourable comment. Indeed, it is remarkable; the nearer the troops approach the front the greater their enthusiasm grows. I have seen them coming into port and land, move off to rest camp, and entrain again. They have had very little leisure, and sleep in cramped quarters is not calculated to improve tempers. But our men are revelling in hard work, and as they go ahead to where stern business is to be done the time seems to be the happiest in their lives. All have smiling faces, and the songs that are sung are patriotic. The honour of the British Army is safe in these men's hands.

The troop trains are variously made up. Those for infantry are generally passenger coaches only. Not many of these are running now. Some of the trains consist of vehicles designed for both cavalry and infantry. The trucks are something like our railway vans for the carriage of motor vehicles, but with higher roofs. When used for infantry four rows of seats put lengthwise instead of across the truck will permit forty men being carried more or less comfortably. The seats are taken out when the trucks are arranged for horse traffic. The animals are packed "fore and aft," that is to say, four horses are put in with their tails towards the engine and four others face them at the other end of the vehicle, the head-ropes being fastened to two ropes tied across the compartment three feet high.

The horse-boxes are usually in front of the train. In the case of artillery, Army Service Corps, and field ambulances the centre is made up of trucks filled with guns, limbers, ammunition, and other wagons. Two field guns and limbers are packed on a truck. In the rear of the train the men are carried, officers filling the last coach before the brake-van.

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT.

There are other means of getting to and supplying an army in the field than by the lines of railway. Mechanical transport is revolutionising the supply columns, and in a country where there are many good roads columns of motor vehicles are fully as valuable to a general as branch railway lines. I saw one such column yesterday. There were scores—I will not indicate how many—of motor lorries of big power. They had been shipped at a West of England port, and after crossing the Channel had come by road route nearly 100 miles before they passed me. Each carried a full load, and besides the driver had two or three soldiers capable of handling the load.

Almost all the lorries in this column belonged to private owners; I only noticed one built for the Army Service Corps. There was a Waring car from London and vehicles which had been doing duty for millers, brewers, and other traders, in Neath, St Helens, Manchester, Liverpool, Warrington, Hull, Wolverhampton, and Wrexham. Lancashire seemed to have contributed its full quota. What a value to the country at this crisis has been the War Office scheme of registering commercial motors, and what an immense relief it must be to the organisers of the supply department that they have the opportunity of calling upon manufacturers to aid them! Besides the big motor vehicles I have seen many London taxis. The W. and G. cab is very well known where the British Army is operating. Another feature of the motor transport was two traction engines, hauling travelling workshops, with a staff of mechanics for repair jobs.

FOOD FOR ALL.

As one moves through the country he must be struck by the fact that he sees scarcely an idle horse. Animals, most of them unsuited for military service, are seen on farms and in tradesmen's carts, but there do not seem enough to do the work. Another striking fact is that practically all the harvesting is being done by old men, women, and children, who, while the finest part of the French nation is engaged in withstanding the threatened attack of the invader, are practising the arts of peace. In a few places there were soldiers of the Territorial class cutting forage for horses but otherwise one recognised that the virile manhood of France was on harder fields. Harvesting is not completed, but not much more has to be done. A great deal of corn has already been gathered, while a lot of it is standing in shocks. In whatever district you travel you see an enormous number of excellent cattle, and on the troop trains and almost always on the slow passenger trains there are one or two truck-loads of cattle. There is going to be no lack of food for the French and English armies or for the civil population. The shadow of war is over the homes of the people, because there are few families which are not contributing to the service of the State, but fortunately there is no prospect of famine in the land.

WAR-TIME PRECAUTIONS.

Britain is at war, but unless the enemy breaks through the first line of defence her people will not realise to the full what war means. Until that unlikely event happens, not only may British citizens sleep quietly in their beds, but they will enjoy a freedom altogether denied to the people of the other countries now defending their lines of frontier. I have travelled from the seaboard to an important town in the North of France, and a brief description of my experiences will illustrate how war circumscribes the liberties of a people. My difficulties were not greater than those a French subject has to overcome; indeed, I was informed that my Foreign Office passport and numerous other papers I possessed had made matters easy for me.

In the first place, an application to leave a post for the interior was referred from one police office to another, although at the former a permit had been issued the previous afternoon. Armed with the document obtained at the cost of a little trouble, I presented myself at the only open entrance to the railway station, where an official carefully examined the passports and other documents, minutely inspecting the official stamps to see they were not forg and passed me on to a gentleman sitting in front of the booking-office window. After a further elaborate scrutiny the papers were declared to be in order, and the lady was authorised to issue a ticket if she was satisfied that I could proceed to the town to which I wished to book.

The ticket was issued and paid for and a stamp was affixed to the top document on my bundle of papers, giving the name of the railway, the date, the station from which I could depart, the number of the ticket, and the signature of the issuer. On essaying to pass on to the platform one had not only to show the ticket and get it duly punched, but to get the number compared with the stamp on the passport. On the platform the ticket must again be stamped and the papers examined before you were permitted to enter the train. At the destination you could not leave the station by merely giving up the ticket. Once more the number had to be compared with that on the stamp, and the authority giving you permission to travel to the town was also carefully scrutinised. In the town you had to visit the Hotel de Ville to get a permis de sejour, and another authority to enable you to return here.

Elaborate precautions these, but those who would grumble at them can have no conception of what the French are willing to submit to so that a single act of espionage shall not mar the country's chance of victory. And no one can complain of the attitude of the officials. They are models of courtesy always, but they are unmistakably firm, as anyone will agree who has seen them send back to England even those of their own countrymen so unwise as to attempt to land without securing proper signatures to their papers at the point of departure. You have to accept their ruling, and once they have given it argument is useless.

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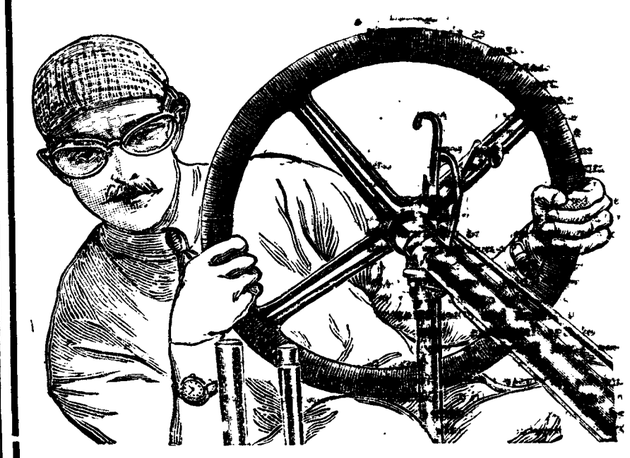

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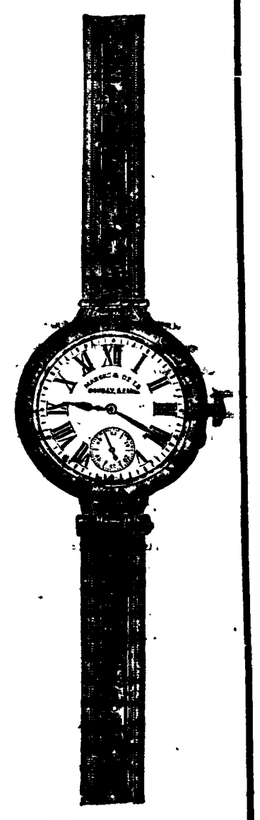

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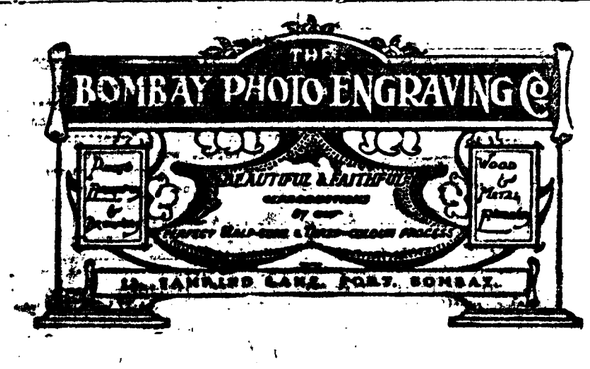

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The war interferes with the fashions as it does with everything else in these uncertain times; but fortunately it is between the seasons, and we still have a number of weeks before us in which we can continue to wear our summer frippery. There is one item in our wardrobe, though, that, like the poor, we have always with us—the coat-and-skirt costume; and if any one of us should find that useful suit absent or unwearable now is the time to venture on a new one. We need not go very far, either in the choice of a material; for our old friend and ally navy serge has never yet failed us, and I cannot foresee the time when we shall not recognise its numberless virtues and cling to it. There are very few occasions on which it cannot be made to do serviceable duty, with the outstanding merit that it is always smart. No other material has ever come within our vision that seems to cling to our figures and show us off to such excellent advantage as a good quality navy serge. That, and a good tailor, and we are ready to face the world!

A LOVELY TOILETTE.

The dress here shown is the possessor of one of the fashionable sleeveless corsages, It is evolved from crepe-de-chine, of brownish hue, embroidered with spots of cerise, dull green, and black. The vest, collar, sleeves, and tunic are of cream tulle or net, and the belt is of black velvet. It will be noted that the sleeves are quite long, rather large where they are set in at the shoulder, and rucked a little all the way down. The armholes of the sleeveless corsage are immense; and the corsage is cut to cross over slightly from right to left—a very effective note. The belt is so draped that it would seem almost impossible to achieve it in velvet, but this lovely fabric is now shown in such deliciously soft makes that it can be as easily manipulated as the softest of silks.

BEAUTIFUL AUTUMN MODEL.

Pictured here we have an early-autumn model achieved in dark myrtle-green velours cloth. The vest is of white golfine. The hat to crown the costume is of black velvet, with an immense black silk bow. Marabout promises to play an important part in trimming in the coming season, and a marabout stole is shown here, and forms an effective completion to the costume. The unusual cut of the coat is a distinctive feature, with its huge buttons and smart little pocket. The vest is very much in evidence, and is closed down the front by fairly closely-set buttons and buttonholes The plain underskirt and pleated overskirt are much worn just now; but the "narrow" effect is maintained by keeping the pleats very flat and close together.

MADEMOISELLE'S DRESS.

This dainty little frock is certain to please its youthful wearer, although it may do duty for quite hard use. The special novelty consists of the two black patent leather belts. The vest is of embroidered net, and several of different shades may be used as changes. Powder-blue cashmere is suggested for the achievement of the frock, with stole and cuffs of striped silk in red, blue, and yellow. The bodice is cut in Magyar fashion, the sleeves being of elbow length and turned back with the striped cuffs. The neck is cut low in prevailing fashion, for there is nothing mademoiselle appreciates more than having details of her dress like "mother's" or elder sister's! The dainty little rucking betwen the two belts would not be difficult of accomplishment, and gives a distinct cachet to an altogether desirable little frock.

ENGLISH WOMAN REPORTED SHOT BY GERMANS.

AMERICAN TRAVELLER'S ACCOUNT.

Mr. Frederick Harrison, who spent August 10, 11, and 12 in Germany, arrived here last night by the Noordam, wired the New York correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" on Aug. 25. He says that Germany, being well educated and military, knows perfectly well that early successes, though expected, are not sufficient to turn that inevitable tide of conflict when the Russian strength is mobilised and the economic strain due chiefly to British naval power reaches the climax.

"In Germany," says Mr. Harrison, "hundreds of men and women were arrested every day and many shot on suspicion that they were spies. I saw three Englishmen and an Englishwoman lined up against a wall and shot by a sergeant and a file of men at five o'clock in the morning near Aix-la-Chapelle. Their bodies were burned."

Persons of many nationalities were aboard the Noordam—Germans, French, Dutch, Danish, Belgian, and Swedish—and Mr. Harrison noticed that even those from neutral countries were bitterly anti-German in their sympathies, and practically all blamed the Kaiser for the war.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves. 180—B 6

THE VULTURE'S FLIGHT.

Far away in the Eastern Heights the thunder rumbled and rolled.
From Eastern Plains, o'er Eastern Heights the Eagle soared to strike.
Further afield the mighty Bear lifted his head and growled.
For he knew the Eagle threatened some prey—a relation of his, belike.
Nearer home the Eagle's mate, eager his lust to sate,
Lust of power, lust of blood, lust of vindictive hate,
Noted his partner rising, then gleefully seized his chance,
Quoth he, "My lusty partner will lead that Bear a dance,
So, while they're busy, I'll o'en be off and gore myself in France.
This my best time to seize the prey for which I've longed for years.
The Western Lion is busy with his cubs at each others' ears,
And should he incline to interfere, I'll quiet him with a sop,
A part of the spoil before his nose I'll artfully let drop."
So acting on these intentions vile the vulture hied away,
Towards the West, with ravenous haste, to seize upon his prey,
He neared the edge of the central plain, and cried to a little hawk,
"Now, small fry, get out of my way, how dare you my purpose balk!"
But the little hawk just hovered around, looked straight in the vulture's eye,
"Come on," he said, "as soon as you like, and see if you can get by."
The vulture whetted his ugly beak, then gathered his force and struck,
With dastard blow at his little foe:—but, with rare heroic pluck,
The smaller bird first kept stock still, then with fire he darted straight,
At the head of the dastard vulture, and so smote his evil pate
That the bullying monster had no choice, but fain must turn his head,
For the brave little bird had struck so shrewd that the vulture's neck was red,
And as the dastard turned his head, he heard an ominous sound,
A muttering, deep, and threatening growl, and as he looked around,
He saw the Lion and all his cubs, stand side by side in line,
With teeth all bared, and heads upreared, and eyeballs flashing fine.
So then he found he'd made a mistake in thinking the lion's whelps,
Whatever their bothers among themselves wouldn't start to their parent's help,
Whenever the Lion needed them to fight for honour or life,
And thus the vulture found that he was in for terrific strife.
Besides, from the sunlit plains of France the vulture viewed, aghast,
Advancing to meet his murderous flight, a serried army, vast.
In number, strong in right, straight on towards the Rhine.
It joins the valorous Belgian hawk, and Britain's united line.
Now, look to thyself, thou vulture, for the need thou fain would'st place
On those thou deem'dst thy victims, shall soon, to thy disgrace,
And loss, and smart, and mortal hurt, recoil on thy evil head,
And 'ere 'tis long, to the world's relief, thou shalt be shamed—and dead.

—Alfred S. Morris.

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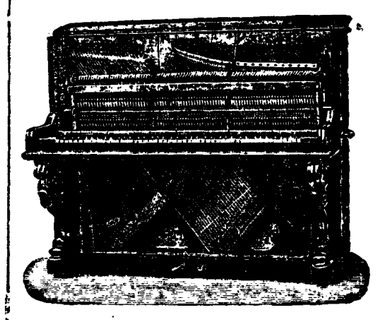

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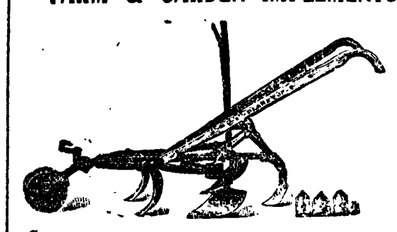

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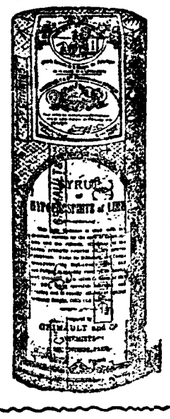

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